FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HOXHA THANKS CITIZENS FOR NEW YEAR MESSAGES

AU051812 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Letter of thanks by Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, replying to citizens' New Year greetings -- read by announcer]

[Text] On the occasion of the New Year, I have received numerous letters and telegrams from work and production centers, basic party and mass organizations, scientific and educational institutions, military and Ministry of Internal Affairs units, comrades, and friends. In addition to warm greetings, most of them also inform me about their achievements in 1983 and the measures adopted to successfully fulfill the 1984 tasks, the fourth year of the seventh 5-Year period.

These warm greetings and joyful tidings have added to the joy of the New Year festivities. They are a reflection of the confidence of all the people in the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party and their determination to progress on the road of socialism, to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles to growth or those caused by the external enemies and their internal lackeys. They are a reflection of the steel-like unity of the people around the party, of their revolutionary optimism in the brilliant future awaiting us.

The year 1984 is the jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation. During the past 4 decades of efforts and struggle, but also of magnificent victories in all fields of life, our country has changed radically. It has progressed politically and economically, The well-being of the people and the country's defense potential have been raised. A new man has been born and is being educated with the traits of socialism. In the international arena, Socialist Albania holds an honorable place. Its friends and well-wishers have increased throughout the world.

Let us be inspired by the 40th anniversary of the liberation to redouble our efforts in the new battles to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the planned tasks, to constantly strengthen the economy and the country's defense potential, to increase revolutionary vigilance, and to emerge victorious, as always, over all obstacles and difficulties. Let us work to further raise the good name of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Thanking you for your greetings, dear comrades, allow me to wish you also cordially a Happy New Year, good health, success at work, and happiness and joy in your family life. I thank also the numerous Albanians who have sent me greetings from abroad, from the countries in which they live and work, and I avail myself of this opportunity to wish them a happy New Year.

Enver Hoxha
Tirana, 5 January 1984

STOCKHOLM TALKS, 'FRAUDULENT FARCES' CONDEMNED

AU081603 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Jan 84

["Continuity of Demagogic Farces" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 8 (ATA) -- The two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, even now when the relations between them have been aggravated, organize fraudulent farces, through which they want to mask their dangerous aggressiveness and to throw dust on the international public opinion. It is about the so-called conference on disarmament in Europe which is envisaged to begin its proceedings in Stockholm by mid of this month.

While continuing to arm themselves endlessly, to fill Europe with nuclear missiles, the USA and the Soviet Union are trying to give the impression that this conference will do something for "peace" and "security" in Europe and world. The news agencies report that meetings between the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko are envisaged to be held. But peoples have experienced that both when the two superpowers quarrel and come to terms with each other, this has never been and is not in the interest of the countries and peoples of the world. On the contrary everthing has been done at the expense of the peoples. The meetings between the representatives of the White House and Kremlin serve the coordination of their counterrevolutionary actions, the preservation of a balanced military equilibrium, the upset of which is presented by the superpowers as a pretext to arm themselves more and more.

In this way the mutual accusations and the pacifist rhetoric continue endlessly, through which they want to justify the armament race. The USA, Gromyko declared recently, upsets peace in Europe and is leading the world to war, while the Soviet Union is for the strengthening of peace. He claimed that the Soviet leadership must properly reply to the deployment of the U.S. mid-range nuclear missiles. The same accusations were also made by Washington, which accused Moscow recently of experimenting four new types of nuclear missiles. In this way the accusations continue, while the armament race intensifies more and more.

HOXHA, ALIA THANK LAO LEADERS FOR GREETINGS

BK060655 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Recently, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party], and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Party], and Comrade Souphanouvong, state president and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, received a thank-you message from Comrade Enver Hoxha, general secretary of the AWP; Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The text of the message reads:

We would like to extend our intimate thanks to you for having sent a warm greetings message to us on the occasion of the national day of our country. On this occasion, we would like to wish the Lao people new victories in fulfilling the tasks for their progress and well-being and for national development. At the same time, we hope that the relations of friendship between our two peoples and countries will be further developed in the future.

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, also received a thank-you message from Comrade Reis Malile, foreign affairs minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

CUBAN EMBASSY RECEPTION -- On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cuba, Manuel Rubido Rodriguez, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception this evening [5 January]. It was attended by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of communications; and other guests. The reception was also attended by heads and officials of diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 5 Jan 84 AU]

SOCIALIST BLOC EDITORS MEET, RECEIVED BY ZHIVKOV

Editors Comment on Missiles

AU061617 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] A short while ago Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the participants in a meeting of chief editors of party Central Committee organs from the fraternal socialist countries. In a cordial and comradely atmosphere he discussed with them questions of perfecting propaganda on the achievements of real socialism.

As we have already reported, a meeting of chief editors of central party press organs from fraternal socialist countries has been held in Sofia during the past 2 days.

Answering the question of a Radio Sofia reporter on how the public in the CSSR and the GDR is reacting to the problem of deploying nuclear missiles in Europe, Zdenek Horeni, chief editor of the daily RUDE PRAVO, said: Czechoslovakia is seriously concerned about the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territory of the FRG, Italy, and Britain. Some of the Pershing-II missiles are deployed only 180 km from the Czechoslovak border. Weapons are being concentrated against the socialist countries. The people of Czechoslovakia are convinced that fanning the flames of the nuclear war threat should not be permitted, that NATO should not be allowed to obtain any superiority. As you know, the Soviet Government has agreed with the GDR and CSSR Governments to deploy Soviet missiles on the territories of these two countries as a countermeasure. This is a necessary step that is in the interest of the defense capacity of all socialist community member-countries.

The chief editor of the daily RUDE PRAVO said in conclusion: This is the way in which the Czechoslovak public is reacting to this matter.

Harald Wessel, deputy chief editor of the daily NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, responded as follows to the question posed to him by our reporter: When the GDR was founded in 1949 our first president, Wilhelm Pieck, pointed out that the principal political goal should be that no war should ever again emanate from German territory. Until today the SED has adhered to this principle, and especially at the present moment, when the United States is conducting a policy of confrontation and arms race. Harald Wessel continued: Throughout 1983 our people have been struggling most actively to avert the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. We are declaring ourselves against the policy of confrontation imposed by the United States, and we will use every opportunity to voice again our demand for halting the missile arms race in Europe, following the principle that war should never again emanate from German territory.

Zhivkov Receives Editors

AU061941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the participants in a meeting of chief editors of party central committee organs from the fraternal socialist countries.

During the talk, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed on the exchange of opinions pertaining to the perfection of propaganda regarding the achievements of real socialism in all sectors of life. He expressed his satisfaction at the results of the meeting.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the importance of cooperation among party daily organs in solving important ideological tasks, which is assuming even greater importance in view of the aggravated contemporary international atmosphere.

Our first paty and state leader dwelt on the tasks with which the BCP and the Bulgarian people are presently coping in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and in effectively preparing for the forthcoming National Party Conference.

Meeting Ends 6 Jan

AU061955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] A comradely exchange of opinions and experience -- this is how the participants in the meeting of chief editors of central party dailies from fraternal socialist countries described the meeting which closed today. The meeting was a logical continuation of the long-term, fruitful cooperation among the editorial boards of Central Committee organs of communist and workers parties. The statements reflected the common desire to intensify and expand cooperation, and for an even greater contribution of party organs in solving complicated ideological tasks.

In connection with the difficult international situation and in facing the present-day psychological war waged against the socialist community, the necessity was pointed out of devoting even more efficient work to revealing the doubtless advantages of socialism, to revealing the truth about real socialism and its historical achievements. The place and role of party dailies in increasing efficiency in propagating and peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the socialist community's struggle for averting the nuclear threat menacing our planet were stressed at the meeting.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

DOYNOV, STANISH BONEV DEPART FOR CUBA

AU061623 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Stanish Bonev departed for a working visit to Cuba today, at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

KUBADINSKI LEADS DELEGATION TO DKP CONGRESS

AU062055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] As has already been announced, the Seventh Congress of the German Communist Party [DKP] opened in the FRG city of Nuernberg today. For 3 days the congress delegates will analyze the party's work accomplished since the last, the sixth, congress. One of the main subjects discussed will be the role of German Communists in the movement opposing the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and in the struggle for the assertion of political detente in East-West relations. A Bulgarian party delegation will also participate in the work of the Seventh German Communist Party Congress, under the leadership of Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES NIGERIA'S BUHARI

AU061720 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Major General Muhammadu Buhari, head of state of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, on the occasion of his assuming the highest-ranking post in that country. The telegram expresses congratulations and best wishes for successful work for the benefit of the friendly Nigerian people.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Nigeria will also continue to develop in the future for the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of peace and progress throughout the world.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 1-7 JANUARY

AU072042 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 1 to 7 January, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee on Culture; and Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended in Sofia the celebration marking the 80th birthday of academician Dimitur Kostov. (1830 GMT 5 January)

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee on Culture, attended in Sofia a national conference on Bulgaria's musical life. (1000 GMT 6 January)

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee on Culture, attended a meeting of the Smolyan Okrug BCP Committee. (1600 GMT 6 January)

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, inaugurated a new health center and spa hotel in Sandanski. (1830 GMT 6 January)

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended an accountability-election meeting of the Medical Academy. (1000 GMT 7 January)

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND -- Sofia, January 5 (BTA) -- Today in the Ministry of Foreign Trade there was signed in 1984 trade and payments protocol between Bulgaria and Poland. The reciprocal deliveries are intended to increase by more than 10 percent as against those planned according to the 1983 protocol. The export of the goods of the Bulgarian mechanical engineering and mainly of the hoisting and hauling machines, computers and trade equipment will be increased. Poland will export a great number of machinery and equipment-machine tools, road-constructing machinery, equipment for the purposes of shipbuilding, machines for the coal-mining and chemical industry, radio and electronics, etc necessary for Bulgaria's national economy. The two countries will also trade in a number of raw materials, consumer goods. The proportion of specialized and joint production in trade is intended to amount to about 30 percent. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 5 Jan 84 AU]

SOUTH AFRICAN 'AGGRESSION' BLAMED ON U.S.

LD062237 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] "Who is Behind South Africa's Aggression Against Angola?" This is the title of the following commentary written by Zdenek Vilimek, an editor:

The situation in southern Africa is becoming more and more tense and is causing increasingly growing concern. South Africa's units have invaded the interior of Angola, this young, progressively oriented and independent country. They are spreading, as on many occasions in the past, death in order to reverse the results of the Angolan revolution, to weaken the legitimate Angolan government and if possible to install a pro-Western regime in Luanda.

The course of both yesterday's and today's emergency sessions of the UN Security Council, which convened at the request of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the Angolan People's Republic, testifies to the seriousness of the situation. Yesterday's TASS agency statement saying that due to the South African racists and their protectors a situation dangerous to peace has been created in the south of Africa also bears testimony to this fact. There is no doubt at all that South African bombs, grenades and nerve gas used on the battlefields of Angola are killing people in order, among other things, to enable the racists to continue to maintain their regime of apartheid, and continue to blackmail their independent African neighbors, and so that Namibia, with its enormous natural wealth, continues to remain in their hands.

Those who have been following the situation in the south of Africa could not fail to notice the growing aggressiveness of the racist Pretoria regime after 1981, or more precisely after the last change of the holder of the office in the White House. If the Carter administration hesitated to give the racists public support and sought other alternatives to gain influence on the African continent, Ronald Reagan, on the contrary, has supported Pretoria quite openly. Defying protests from almost all over the world -- let us merely recall voting on anti-racist resolutions at the last autumn UN General Assembly -- the American Administration has made the Republic of South Africa its privileged ally.

Today, details of the preparation of the Cubango plan for overthrowing the Angolan Government, worked out some time ago by the secret services of the Republic of South Africa and the United States, are already sufficiently known. Recently it has also become known that South Africa's tactics of linking mutually unrelated problems, impeding the settling of the Namibian problem, was not thought out in Pretoria. The first to suggest it was Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state. It is again the United States, which has been thwarting at international forums the adoption of effective sanctions, which could compel the South African regime to alter its dangerous inhuman policy. And it is again the United States that tolerates South Africa's arms build up, even including nuclear weapons. No wonder therefore that under such a protective hand the South Africans have not stopped before any crime, loyal to the traditions of their Boer ancestors, who approached Africans always with the Bible in one hand and a whip in the other.

Conscious of this protective American hand, South African Defense Minister Malan declared some time ago that he could in effect follow the Israeli example in Lebanon and invade any of his neighboring African countries. Now this arrogant threat has become a fact in the Angolan People's Republic. The responsibility for all victims of this new aggressive war and for the danger arising quite inevitably for world peace falls not only on the South African racists; those who support them also carry such responsibility to the full extent.

'DISINTEGRATION' OF CEMA CALLED 'PROPAGANDA MYTH'

AU051428 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jan 84 p 6

[Boris Latta commentary: "Who Is Presenting His Dream as the Reality?"]

[Excerpt] Among the most frequently brandished propaganda myths in the West is currently the fabrication about some sort of "crisis" of world socialism. This is part of the ideological subversion and psychological warfare being waged against the countries of the socialist community. One of the aspects of this "crisis", according to some bourgeois ideologues, is, to use their vocabulary, the so-called disintegration of CEMA member-countries, the polarization of their interests. In commenting on the course and results of the 37th session of CEMA in Berlin, the West German newspaper DIE WELT assured its readers that there exist "tense relations" among CEMA countries and that "there is no such thing as the bloc's monolithic unity and joint interests in questions of the economy."

Those who produce such fabrications are not at all original. Since the founding of CEMA, the nature of the "attention" that they devote to CEMA's activities has not changed. It would be incorrect, however, to claim that everything in CEMA works without problems. There is no such ideal economic organization and, in fact, it cannot even exist, for objective reasons. The origin of some divergent views on some specific questions within the CEMA framework must be sought in the different economic level of one country or another, which, in turn, is caused by the respective country's historical development. It must also be sought in the current problems of economic growth, caused by the deterioration of external conditions, the increased costs of acquiring raw materials and energy, and so forth. In spite of this, the problems mentioned above do not result in "disintegration," but on the contrary, they are a motive to speed up the further intensification of mutually advantageous cooperation among socialist countries.

The speculations of bourgeois ideologues about "disintegration" within the framework of CEMA lack elements of objective scientific analysis and completely ignore history. They usually evaluate socialist economic integration according to criteria that can only be applied to integration processes under capitalism. The basis for such evaluations is a one-sidedly perceived integration and the presentation of its capitalist forms as absolute. According to one of the definitions used by some Western ideologues, genuine integration supposedly can exist only when it aids the emergence of "pluralistic" systems, subordinated to "market decentralization." In evaluating socialist integration, it is necessary to take into account the fact that it differs in **principle** from integration as perceived in capitalism. For example, in assessing socialist economic cooperation, it is necessary to proceed from the existing plan-based organization of the socialist economy. When assessing the integration of socialist states in CEMA objectively, we will get a clear answer -- in the last few years, the process of the gradual drawing together of the economies of the CEMA member-countries has continued. There has thus been no such thing as "disintegration" but rather an expansion and intensification of integration.

CPCZ'S BILAK RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD052023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Gyula Horn, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Department. During a cordial, comradely meeting, which took place at the end of deliberations concerning the plan of contacts between the two parties for 1984-85, the two representatives assessed questions of the further development of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

PARAMILITARY EDUCATION TASKS FOR 1984 DESCRIBED

AU041719 [Editorial Report] Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 3 January carries on page 4 a 750-word article by Stefan Klemensich, entitled "The Tasks in Paramilitary Education in the Coming Period; To Build and Defend the Fatherland." After stating that "the threat to world peace and to life on our planet demands that each of us intensify the fight for averting the nuclear catastrophe" and that the USSR and other socialist states are "conducting a tenacious struggle" for every person's way of thinking and acting, Klemensich states that the CSSR is "concentrating on stimulating the working effort and on strengthening the economy and military-defense force" of the CSSR and the entire socialist community; "an important role in this is played by the paramilitary education of the population," he adds.

The paramilitary education projects of the past few years, Klemensich continues, "have contributed toward consolidating our citizens' awareness that the sovereignty and security of our socialist state can be guaranteed solely in the firm alliance with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states. However, we still encounter people who have a nonclass understanding of the defense duty. But there also exist economic and social organizations, the functionaries of which have not mastered the principles of paramilitary upbringing; they feel no responsibility for pursuing it and they are satisfied with its merely formal existence," Klemensich says.

After quoting Vasil Bilak on his certainty that the CSSR people are prepared to spare no effort or means to defend their fatherland, even if this requires considerable means, Klemensich goes on to state: "The goals and tasks of moral and political education, in ensuring the tasks of professional-technical and paramilitary-physical education and of the paramilitary-psychological sector are clear; but it is not everywhere that they are being pursued according to the intentions of the demands. The leading staff on the intermediate management level is less interested in paramilitary education; and the people carrying out the tasks themselves show lower standards," Klemensich says, "mostly due to the accumulation of functions."

The author sees the "most obvious subjective reserve" in the effort to improve the standards of paramilitary education especially in management and organizational work, in demanding from management staff both a personal involvement and a higher "responsibility for the state, level, and efficacy of paramilitary education." This, Klemensich says, requires a "firm system of control activity, and regular professional-methodological assistance" to paramilitary educators.

According to the author, the specific future tasks include the "establishment of material-technical conditions for the young technicians' stations"; and the "construction of houses of paramilitarism [domy brannosti]." These demands, Klemensich points out, follow from the "inevitability of reacting to the current international situation, which requires greater effort and higher demands on the development of paramilitary-educational activity" in keeping with the main trends in the development of paramilitary education in the Slovak Socialist Republic up to the year 1985, which have been defined by the SSR's Defense Council.

"Toward the end of last year," Klemensich concludes, "the situation and task fulfillment in paramilitary education were assessed in Bratislava also at the all-Slovak aktiv meeting on paramilitary education, where the representatives of all sectors and social organizations were briefed on the needs and the necessity of task fulfillment in the coming years. We must see to it that paramilitary education is shifted from the organizational and management levels to those basic links that are realizing it in practice, so that the citizens realize the unity of mission of the defenders of the socialist society."

TEXT OF HONECKER INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH WEEKLY

LD061036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0318 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Paris, 6 Jan (ADN) -- The French weekly REVOLUTION in its latest edition publishes the text of an interview given recently to the editor in chief, Joe Metzger, and editor Bernard Umbrecht by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The text of the interview is as follows:

Question: The Geneva negotiations on Euromissiles have officially reached their end. What were or are, in your view, Mr Chairman, the consequences of the arrival of the first U.S. Euromissiles in Western Europe, particularly in the FRG, for the international situation and East-West relations, and what is the attitude of the GDR?

Answer: An agreement was possible at the Geneva medium-range missiles negotiations as long as NATO did not deploy. This was stated by the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist countries right to the last moment. In Washington, also particularly in Bonn, this was not heeded. By deploying their Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the United States has deprived the Geneva negotiations of their basis. During the whole time they were not prepared to enter into an agreement on the limitation of nuclear arms on our continent, which was mutually acceptable and which the Soviet Union repeatedly proposed. Apparently they aimed to deploy at any price. Hence it became impossible for the USSR to take further part in the negotiations. That these negotiations could not be continued, and that the latest round of talks in the negotiations on strategic arms also ended with no date set for the next meeting are in themselves some of the consequences you asked about.

We view the arrival of Pershing-II and cruise missiles as a process which harbors disastrous consequences. It will unnecessarily further complicate the international situation, initiate a new round in the arms race, and increase the danger of a world nuclear war. The world is entering a new, perhaps the most dangerous period in postwar development. Millions and millions of people within the peace movement have opposed such a development during the last few months. Also, politicians within Western governments who think realistically have warned of the dangers. But the circles within NATO, particularly in the United States and the FRG, which are bent on deployment, ignored the will and the interests of the peoples. Thus they saddled themselves with a heavy responsibility.

As you know, only recently the Danish Parliament rejected NATO's deployment. The Governments of Greece and the Netherlands made a similar decision. The FRG Government, on the other hand, and a coalition majority in the Bundestag voted for deployment, although far more than 70 percent of the FRG population expressed in various ways the fact that they do not want U.S. nuclear missiles on their territory. It is true that people in Bonn repeatedly say that never again will a war emanate from German soil, but that did not prevent those in power there from transforming the FRG into a nuclear launching pad of the United States.

Directly at the front door of the socialist countries there are appearing, in the shape of Pershing-II, first-strike weapons aimed against population centers of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states in our alliance. They can reach Soviet territory within 6-8 minutes. This creates a serious threat. With this deployment, the United States and NATO are trying to achieve military-strategic superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. On no account will this be allowed to happen. In order to prevent the disruption of the military-strategic balance, we are forced to take effective countermeasures. Thus, following discussions with the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR, preparations for the deployment of longer-range operational-tactical missiles on the territory of these two states are being accelerated. The range of these missiles -- you can depend on this -- is greater than 120 km, which is what the Western mass media are claiming at present. Thus the areas west of us where deployment is taking place are within range.

No one can get around the fact that the international situation is not what it was before the start of the NATO deployment. It has been aggravated by those governments in the West, particularly the FRG, which strongly supported deployment. At the same time, it has become abundantly clear that they miscalculated in thinking they could pressure the Soviet Union by deploying U.S. missiles and move them to make unacceptable concessions. If they now behave as if in fact not much of significance has happened, then they are only trying to pull the wool over peoples' eyes. However, our opposition to the NATO deployment will not weaken in view of the unmistakable results of this step but will be strengthened.

In our view, one of the most important consequences is that we should now redouble our efforts to avert the danger of a world nuclear war. To this end, the GDR will continue its policy with firmness and determination, a policy which is aimed at securing peace. We demand that the NATO deployment be stopped immediately and that the systems already deployed be dismantled. The arms race must end. What is needed are constructive steps to limit and reduce arms in East and West in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Bonn's consent to the deployment of new U.S. missiles has seriously damaged the European treaties, including the Basic Treaty on relations between the GDR and the FRG. We want to help to limit this damage as far as possible, for in the treaties the partners have committed themselves to a policy of detente and not a policy of arms buildup. Today more than ever the peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders is proving to be a policy to which there is no reasonable alternative. Hence, the conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the nonuse of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations would be highly significant. This would contain a renunciation of the first use of nuclear and conventional weapons. That would be an important step in the interests of peace, in the vital interest of the peoples.

We advocate a freeze on nuclear weapons, of having these weapons -- whether medium-range or of a tactical nature -- disappear from our continent. We want a nuclear-free Europe, a Europe of peace, of security, and of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Question: In view of the failure of the present negotiations, can one take the view that these kinds of weapons as well as those of the "European theater of war" in general could later be the subject of different negotiations?

Answer: In my view, the new theories being put into circulation by the U.S. Administration in order to support their thesis of a "threat from the East" which could escalate into military conflict are in the interests neither of the American people nor of mankind in general. These new theories include unjustifiable attacks on the Soviet Union, which is described as the "empire of evil," the plan to get rid of socialism as a social system, the theory of the first strike and the buildup of forces for "a disarming strike" and other things. As you know, all this serves not to strengthen peace, but to prepare a new war.

A totally new doctrine was developed for Washington's foreign policy, which is supposed to authorize the use of military force by the United States. Thus great areas of the world are openly declared to be "American areas." The United States arrogates to itself not only the "right" to intervene when there are events in the international arena unacceptable to it but also the "right" to carry out preventive strikes. Here one is reminded of the practice of those in the 1930s who caused World War II. The open disregard for international treaties and agreements, and the unbridled chauvinism have made their way from the political arena of those years into the United States of today.

As regards Europe, I believe that one must do everything possible in order to prevent it from being transformed into a theater of war. Those people in the United States who still cling to the illusion of a nuclear war that can allegedly be waged and be won have destined this fate for Europe. This would mean that our continent is doomed to destruction. In the NATO states, the number of opponents to deployment is growing for the very reason that they are prepared neither to pull the U.S. chestnuts out of the fire nor to end up in a nuclear war unleashed by the United States.

As is known, Yuriy Andropov has stated that if the United States and the other NATO countries declare their willingness to return to the situation that existed before the start of the deployment of their medium-range missiles in Europe, then the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do so. In such a case, their earlier proposals for the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe will again be valid. The USSR's unilateral pledges in this area will then also be valid.

The Soviet Union has stated that neither side should possess one more single missile, medium-range aircraft, or nuclear warhead than the other. This proposal speaks for itself. The United States has never yet negotiated seriously on this issue. It is to be hoped that the leading circles of the United States will nevertheless still reach a realistic assessment which corresponds with the interests of mankind, including the people of the United States.

Specific measures for the limitation and reduction of arms, particularly nuclear, are more urgent than ever. Sooner or later, I am convinced, there will be negotiations on a changed basis which will make practicable solutions possible. The proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact continue to offer good preconditions for such agreements. For our part, we are prepared to take the most radical disarmament steps both in the nuclear and conventional sphere. Here it is decisive, I stress once again, that the principle of equality and equal security be guaranteed.

Question: Can the situation again be unblocked and how? Do you believe a new cold war is avoidable? If not, what will be the consequences?

Answer: One can and must unblock, as you term it, the situation. The consequences of a new "cold war" would be that the danger of a "hot war," especially nuclear, would be even greater than it is already today. It must not come to that. No responsible politician, either in the East or West, North or South, can be interested in a new "cold war." It would benefit no one.

I regard commonsense, a sense of reality, and a firm desire for solving international contentious issues through peaceful means as essential in order to restore the development of the international situation to a better course. It must not be overlooked that the policy of confrontation, the "crusade" against socialism as announced by the U.S. Administration poisons the world situation. This is accompanied by a policy of high interest rates, economic boycotts and embargoes, pressure and blackmail which is, as is known, directed not only against the countries of socialism but also against other states, not least against the national and social liberation movement of the peoples. The U.S. course, dictated by the desire for world domination, is playing with fire.

Question: An agreement concluded between your government and the Soviet Union sees "the deployment of batteries of operational-tactical missles" on GDR territory as a countermeasure to this. In a letter published by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, a group of Christians in the GDR wonders whether such a response is appropriate. What do you say to them?

Answer: Our reaction to the deployment of Pershing-II cruise missiles is thoroughly appropriate. It does not even encompass all the military countermeasures which must be taken by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in order to foil the U.S. intention to destroy the military strategic balance. As you know, Yuriy Andropov has clearly stated that the body of countermeasures also includes those which will take into account U.S. territory itself. Soviet weapons, which by their characteristics meet the threat arising for the socialist countries from the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in West Europe, will be deployed in ocean areas and seas.

The countermeasures on GDR and CSSR territory, like the countermeasures by the Soviet Union, are taking place strictly within the framework dictated by the conduct of the NATO countries, particularly the FRG. We are doing only what is absolutely necessary on our part in order to uphold the military strategic balance.

We were never supporters of the arms race and will never be so. In our country no one profits from armaments. We are in agreement with all peace-loving forces that point out that neither more nor qualitatively new weapons systems make peace more secure. Only realistic disarmament steps, just for both sides, can provide the main path to safeguarding peace.

Question: In the countries of the Atlantic alliance, attempts are being made to have the population believe that such a "modernization" would have been planned in any case. Is this true? Do you accept this gladly?

Answer: There is certainly no question of "gladly." Those who think otherwise have fallen for the U.S. propaganda stories, which appear to affirm a willingness to negotiate. However, it was not even willing at the negotiating table to discuss with its partners the proposals submitted by them. I refer in this connection to the proposals submitted by Prague and Moscow.

With the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, we would not have our countermeasures. We continue to make it clear that these steps would not have been necessary without the situation caused by NATO. We are in favor, as I already said, of making Europe free of nuclear weapons altogether.

Question: A European conference on disarmament is to convene in January in Stockholm. In your opinion, what are the possible results for the European continent?

Answer: In my view, the Stockholm conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament offers the chance to introduce a process of reducing military confrontation in Europe and thus of promoting peaceful cooperation between states and peoples on this continent. Whether or not this opportunity is taken depends on the willingness and political will of all states represented there to achieve concrete results. As far as the GDR and the other socialist countries are concerned, they will do everything to contribute through speedy negotiations to agreements which lessen the danger of a nuclear war and promote the reduction of military confrontation in Europe.

Question: Why have the three negotiations been broken off, that is all forums of East-West contact? Are you in favor of the Stockholm conference taking place on the foreign ministers level?

Answer: I will give a short answer. The negotiations on medium-range weapons have become redundant in the wake of the missile deployment. The START and Vienna negotiations were broken off without a date being set for their resumption. This is a qualitative difference which leaves open a possibility for the resumption of the talks as soon as the conditions for this are created.

As a result of the significance which we attach to the Stockholm conference, the GDR will be represented by its foreign ministers.

Question: In the French media, there is great concern that the issue of "German reunification" is appearing again. The fear is being expressed, above all, that it is directed against French interests. For example, the year of Luther, which was celebrated in your country with great fanfare, serves as an argument. Is this, in your view, justified? Do you think that we are experiencing the awakening of a "German national consciousness"?

Answer: The concern in the French media is understandable in view of the fact that the FRG Government is still not willing to abandon its theory of the continuing existence of a "German Reich," as it was proclaimed in Versailles after the German-French war. This disappeared in the ruins of World War II which Hitler bestowed upon us. Two states independent of each other with different social orders arose on German territory: socialist GDR and capitalist FRG, which belong to different pact systems. They can be merged with as much difficulty as fire and water.

What all this has to do with Luther, I am at a loss to understand. As you know, the work of the reformer had a great influence not only in the German states but beyond them. It was a blow against the papacy. For this reason, Luther was outlawed. His revolt shook many a throne which was at the time closely allied with the pope.

The extensive participation of well-known foreign representatives, for example from Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, the United States, South Africa, the PRC, the CSSR, Hungary, and the Soviet Union, in the Luther celebrations in the GDR, where, as is known, the main memorials of the reformer are situated, shows that one does not do justice to his personality if one claims it in order to revise the results of World War II and postwar developments.

Question: How can one contemplate the future development of relations between the GDR and the FRG in a way that is most favorable for security in Europe?

Answer: We are in favor of relations between the GDR and the FRG developing further on the basis of the European system of treaties. Particular importance is attached to the Basic Treaty between the GDR and FRG, which clearly states that both German states determine their own internal and foreign affairs. In their foreign affairs, they will be guided by the principle of promoting the process of detente. However, there can be no question of this in view of the approval of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear weapons against the will of the majority of FRG citizens.

It is obvious that the deployment of these weapons signifies a danger not only for the citizens of the Federal Republic itself but also for the citizens of the GDR, indeed for all of mankind. For this reason, there is even more justification for the demand to halt the deployment mechanism, to withdraw the missiles and thus to create the basis for the resumption of negotiations on the issue of medium-range missiles.

Question: You have spoken in favor of accepting the proposals for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe, adding that you would be prepared to include all of GDR territory. Do you regard such a solution as realistic?

Answer: You obviously mean the creation of a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe. This is, as you will recall, not our proposal but that of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. We welcome it and also stated that we are prepared to put our whole territory at its disposal. Unfortunately, the FRG, supported by its NATO partners, has so far rejected the Swedish proposal. This does not mean, however, that it should be abandoned since it offers many starting points to gradually reach a nuclear-free Europe.

Question: The subject is inexhaustible but let us, if you will permit it, discuss a few issues about the GDR itself before we come to relations between France and the GDR. With your permission, first the question of your relations with CEMA, of which you are an influential member. It seems that there are some difficulties in reaching agreement on the issue of deepening economic integration among the socialist CEMA member countries. Is this correct and what are the reasons for this? Do you believe that the principles of the division of labor in this coordination fully correspond with the level of economic development in the socialist countries?

Answer: Socialist economic integration is a fact. It is only normal that there should be difficulties in its progress. This is always the case when embarking on large-scale projects. What is decisive is the willingness for cooperation, which is present. It is a fact that the recent 37th CEMA session decided on a series of measures for further deepening this cooperation. This applies in particular to the use of the most recent scientific-technical findings. As far as more far-reaching measures are concerned, I would like to say that it was decided to convene a conference at the highest level in this year, which will lend new impetus to cooperation in CEMA.

As for all member states, CEMA forms decisive support for the GDR in the implementation of its domestic economic and social goals. Just as this was the case in the past, it is still valid today and it will be even more valid in the future.

I would just point to our country's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which resulted in a volume of trade unprecedented between two countries. This trade has been growing dynamically for years. In 1983, too, this trend continued while capitalist world trade shrank. The close integration of our economies also allows the network of friendly human relations between our peoples to become ever closer.

Cooperation and exchange to mutual advantage are being steadily expanded between our partner countries. The high degree of integration of our economy with the economies of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries as a whole is seen in the fact the approximately 70 percent of our trade is conducted with them. In this, trade with some of these partner states, such as the USSR and the CSSR, is based approximately 40 percent on agreement on specialization and cooperation. This trend is also increasing in cooperation with other socialist states. This speaks in favor of the depth and strength of mutual relations based on the division of labor.

Question: How would you assess at the end of the year the results of economic and social policy for the GDR itself?

Answer: The year 1983 was a good year for us. We can say that our economic and social policy led to further stable and dynamic development. It was possible to steadily continue the strong economic growth. After all, the growth rate of production amounts to 4.5 percent and is almost exclusively the result of raising labor productivity. At the same time, as in 1982, the input of energy and raw materials was reduced. Based on the amount of goods produced, approximately 7 percent less energy and materials was used. There was also success in increasing efficiency, in accordance with the demands of a developed socialist industrialized country. This is also planned by the economic strategy for the 1980's determined at the 10th SED Congress. The higher economic performance achieved by these means is incidentally also reflected in the position of our country on foreign markets, which was expanded and maintained in the face of strong competition.

We were never in any doubt that the GDR also has complex economic problems to master. Based on the high qualification and diligence of the working people, we have so far been able to overcome them and this will continue to be the case. The good results achieved so far strengthen our optimism.

In your question, you proceeded from the link between economic and social policy which is indeed very close in our country. Economic progress takes place in social security. In our socialist planned economy, technological transformations are fully compatible with the right to work and vocational training. Naturally, this promotes the people's initiative.

The economic results also guaranteed an increase in real income over the past years. The most tangible improvements in working and living conditions are probably produced by our housing construction program. Just to name one figure: Between 1971 and 1983, living conditions for about 6 million people significantly improved through construction and modernization. Our plans until 1990 foresee new or modernized homes for a further 4.3 million citizens. More pleasant, improved homes will thus have been created for over 10 million citizens. One can then justly speak of a great investment in the future of our people. For decades -- one must remember this -- rents in the GDR have remained stable and are many times below the sums paid by the working people in capitalist countries for this side of the existence.

Question: What are the short-term and long-term prospects and how do you propose to raise the rhythm of increasing labor productivity?

Answer: The preparations made so far indicate that our economic development will continue to be determined by a great increase in labor productivity. The annual economic growth until 1990 will, it is estimated , be between 4 and 4.5 percent.

A particular concern is to link the advantages of socialism with the scientific-technical revolution. The experiences of the past few years show that we have an efficient intellectual and material potential for this. Our socialist education system represents a solid basis. Based on the socialist planned economy of the GDR and its modern management structure, we are concentrating on the technologies and production which significantly influence the technological level of the whole economy. A significant contribution to this is made by socialist rationalization and we can say that 6 million people are actively involved in it. They benefit from it and they need not fear unemployment.

Question: How does one see the whole development of the scientific-technical revolution both from a technical, material, and human viewpoint for the GDR's future?

Answer: For us, the scientific-technical revolution is not a burden but a blessing. We plan to speed up the introduction of industrial robots. This makes possible the reduction of manning levels which we need for the construction of new enterprises. To give you an example: In Frankfurt/Oder Bezirk, we saved 14,000 jobs and at the same time built two new enterprises, a petrochemical works and a metallurgical works.

Moreover, this scientific-technical progress in the long term will enable us to reduce work times without wage cuts. In some enterprises, we have already introduced the 40-hour week but we still have enterprises where a 43 and a half-hour week is worked. As far as is possible, we will go over to reducing working hours with an increase in production levels, with due regard to the fact that we work 5 days a week and have extended annual holidays in the past few years.

The social element will continue to always play an important role in our development.

Question: On industrial strategy: Do you think the scientific-technical revolution will, in the long term, inevitably lead to the formation of large production units or does it offer the possiblity for diversification, a loosening up of planning mechanisms, the organization of production and the development of strategies of independent enterprises?

Answer: The answers vary according to social order. Under GDR conditions, I believe that the development of industry is taking the direction of larger concentration. In future we will have combines with fewer workers. These combines will have great scope for action within our planning system. Naturally, we will also have an extensive network of small local enterprises. By local enterprises, we mean enterprises which are not subject to central planning. We also have family firms with 10 to 15 employees and will also continue to have them in future.

Our planning system will be aimed at the initiative of combines and local enterprises. A process of socialist concentration of "capital," if I can call it such, a nationally owned "capital" will develop. Its effective administration and social role will help man to remain a man in the future. We will retain a strong decentralization of work places and production.

Question: The information that we have received, which, incidentally, is fragmentary, shows that a section of GDR youth has changed and is changing its mentality and behavior. Punk fashion has crossed the border. Even "rockers" have been seen in the GDR. How do you assess this phenomenon?

Answer: You are right. Information about the GDR and the attitude of its youth reaches your country only in a fragmentary way and indeed is also partly distorted. The French public and particularly the French youth have, in view of the history of our two peoples, the right to be correctly informed about the life of young people under socialism.

We have splendid young people. They have a large number of rights and are conscious of their responsibility toward their socialist fatherland. The overwhelming majority work toward creating peace against NATO weapons. This is also demonstrated by their impressive rallies this year, in which over 6 million GDR citizens participated. I myself was lucky enough to march together with my friends, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, with participants from 37 countries at the Potsdam meeting of 250,000 young people.

As far as the question of changes in mentality and behavior is concerned, this is not just a characteristic of GDR youth. I assume that the French youth of today are also different from 20 years ago. However, this gives no indication about their ideological stand, about their ambitions.

You mentioned some concepts like punk fashion and rockers. Rock singers have been performing in the GDR for a long time. In our country, there are about 5,000 amateur dance music groups, including numerous rock music groups. This year, alone, 17 rock groups from capitalist countries gave guest performances in the GDR. Please see this as an expression of the fact that socialism in the GDR is more multicolored than many people assume.

Question: REVOLUTION is a periodical that devotes great attention to cultural movements. Can you tell our readers your impressions about the present GDR cultural movement?

Answer: The development of socialist culture in the GDR is experiencing a great upturn. Millions of people are involved in it. Here, I am thinking of culture in the broadest sense of the word, ranging from the work place to art and literature and the home. Cultural groups are very lively. Our youth are also participating to a great extent. Some months ago an FDJ cultural conference took place attended by numerous artistes.

A characteristic of our development is also the cultivation of the humanist heritage, that is, preserving everything good and beautiful that our people have produced in their history.

At present, cultural life is significantly characterized by the responsibility taken by cultural workers in maintaining peace, whether it is the peace rally of the world-famous Berliner Ensemble or the commitment of writers to the international peace movement, or the over 700 posters and placards in the "Peace to the World" competition. Our country's cultural scene also includes the ninth contemporary art exhibition, which attracted over 1 million visitors, as well as the festive reopening of the tradition-rich Deutsches Theater to mark the 100th anniversary of its founding.

Question: Recently, you held a conference on the social sciences. We understand that you called on GDR scientists to no longer illustrate political speeches but to devote themselves more to new problems. Do you hope that the habit of "debate" will develop in the GDR?

Answer: Yes, we would like to promote the discussion of ideas since this promotes the creativity of each individual and collective creativity.

Question: Finally, from the GDR's point of view, how is the present state of its relations with France and its prospects to be assessed? In particular, what is the state of our respective cultural centers?

Answer: Relations between our two countries are developing dynamically. Useful cooperation has developed in many areas on the basis of long-term treaties and agreements. The continuation of political dialogue is demonstrated by the official meetings of the foreign ministers, numerous meetings between ministers as well as relations between the parliaments. Economic cooperation is also proceeding to the satisfaction of both sides. Since the establishment of the mixed government commission in 1973, trade has risen five-fold. In 1983, it increased by 16 percent compared with last year and reached a level of 4.3 billion francs. We are striving for a further increase in 1984. New important projects of industrial cooperation were begun and joint work in third countries was intensified.

We attach great inportance to further expanding contacts in art and literature, in education and sports and in the health system. Eloquent proof of this is the opening of cultural centers in Paris and Berlin. We hope that these centers will become a place of spiritual and cultural exchange between our states and peoples.

We can note with satisfaction that the development of productive relations of peaceful coexistence between our countries is an important factor for stability, continuity, and predictability in Europe, especially today, in view of the complex international situation. In this sense, we are in favor of their further expansion and extension to areas previously not included. This is to the advantage of both our peoples and is in the interests of an atmosphere of peaceful cooperation and detente in Europe.

SED DELEGATION LED BY KRENZ ATTENDS DKP CONGRESS

Congress Opens 6 Jan

LD061231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0903 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Nurenberg, 6 Jan (ADN) -- The Seventh DKP Congress was opened today in the Nurenberg exhibition center by DKP Chairman Herbert Mies. The party congress is taking place under the slogan: "Peace must triumph. Now of all times: Jobs not missiles." DKP Deputy Chairman Hermann Gautier welcomed the 850 or so delegates and guest delegates. Representatives of trade unions, youth, student and women's organizations, other democratic and antifascist associations, and the peace movement, people working in the cultural and intellectual sphere, and also foreign workers living in the FRG are among the numerous guests at the party congress.

The delegations of some 40 fraternal parties and anti-imperialist liberation movements, including the SED Central Committee delegation led by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Grigoriy Ramanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, were welcomed with loud applause.

After the party congress was constituted Herbert Mies gave the party Executive Committee's report. The party congress is to consider 70 draft resolutions, including a "DKP '84 action program for peace and work."

Honecker Message to Congress

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[Text] Berlin, 6 Jan (ADN) -- The highest forum of the DKP is meeting in a situation in which the United States is initiating a new round of the arms race supported by the FRG Government, with the deployment of strategic nuclear first-strike weapons on FRG territory against the will of the peoples. This is noted in a message of greetings, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, from the SED Central Committee to the Seventh DKP Congress opening today. This disastrous step, which increases the danger of war, is a challenge to all who want lasting peace and do not want to let the world slide into the inferno of a nuclear catastrophe.

The message pays tribute to the DKP's persistent and self-sacrificing struggle for peace and against the arms buildup and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO. "In the peace movement in your country, you are in the forefront of those making an indispensable contribution toward stopping the dangerous course of the missile fanatics, halting the arms spiral, achieving disarmament, and helping the policy of reason to establish itself. Thus you are in accord with the will of the majority of the citizens of the FRG.

"With your slogan 'Jobs not missiles,' you point to the close connection between the imperialist arms policy and stringent social welfare cuts. In the fight against mass unemployment, the DKP is proving to be a consistent proponent of the vital interests of the working class, particularly of youth," the message goes on.

The activity of the DKP is marked by a sense of great responsibility toward the national concerns of the citizens of the FRG and toward the principles of proletarian internationalism, and the worldwide struggle of the peoples for peace, national liberation, and social progress. The DKP deserves great recognition for this in the international communist and workers' movement.

In conclusion, the message states that the communists of the GDR will continue "to do everything we can to strengthen the fraternal alliance between the SED and the DKP in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann and the traditions of the revolutionary German workers' movement, which we share."

Krenz Addresses Congress

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[Excerpts] Nuernberg, 7 Jan (ADN) -- The Seventh DKP Congress continued its discussions this morning with a debate on the report by the party Executive Committee given yesterday by DKP Chairman Herbert Mies.

The address by the head of the delegation from the SED Central Committee, Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, was a demonstration of the close alliance between the Communists of the FRG and the SED.

Amid stormy applause he conveyed fraternal militant greetings from the SED, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, Erich Honecker. The communists, all the GDR people view with great sympathy and respect the struggle of the FRG Communists for peace and disarmament, for work and social progress, Egon Krenz said. This struggle testifies to the DKP's loyalty to the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and to its determination to also stand in the foremost ranks in these turbulent and strife-torn times.

The head of the SED delegation stressed: "Your congress takes place at a time when the danger has arisen as a result of the deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons that a war may be started from FRG territory -- contrary to all assurances stating otherwise -- against the Soviet Union, against us in the socialist countries. With its 'yes' to deployment the FRG Government has assumed grave responsibility for the fact that the European peoples are at present experiencing one of the most dangerous tests of endurance in the postwar period." However the congress is also taking place at a time when, Egon Krenz said, the mass movements against war and war profiteers are gaining in strength, breadth, and political influence as never before.

The deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles, begun against the will of the majority of the peoples and contrary to all reason, is an attempt by imperialism to destroy the military-strategic balance and thus regain its world domination. It must not and will not be successful in this in the interests of peace, in the interests of the people, Egon Krenz stressed. For this reason the struggle for a "coalition of reason" remains on the agenda. The GDR thus also calls for an immediate end to the deployment of U.S. missiles, the dismantling of already deployed systems, thus opening the way to disarmament.

The GDR, together with the USSR and the other socialist countries, has done everything to prevent a new round in the arms race, the speaker continued. This was also the purpose of the numerous talks that Erich Honecker conducted with leading FRG politicians. If the FRG Government followed up the proposal of the chairman of the GDR State Council, the territories of the two German states could be a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons and thus the core of a Europe free of nuclear weapons.

Later in his speech the head of the SED delegation said that the military measures introduced by the USSR, the GDR, and the CSSR threaten no one but are unavoidable as a counterbalance to NATO's arms drive. This was clearly expressed in the statement by Yuriy Andropov of 24 November 1983. This statement, which the GDR fully supports, is among the best traditions of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union since the historic Lenin decree on peace.

Egon Krenz emphasized: "The security needs of the peoples place the responsibility upon us to protect peace by all means. We do not want and will not permit genocide to ever again emanate from German soil." He recalled in this connection the words of Erich Honecker to the effect that it is certainly better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once.

For this reason the GDR continues a political dialogue with all those who are prepared for an agreement, Egon Krenz said. It thus supports the proposal for an immediate conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the renunciation of the use of military force and the first-use of weapons.

The GDR will also carefully examine in the future every sensible proposal by the FRG Government that has a real possibility of normalizing relations between the two German states in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Basic Treaty. An incontrovertible principle of this was and remains: These relations must serve peace in all respects.

The speaker pointed out that the Seventh DKP Congress is taking place at the beginning of the year in which the GDR celebrates the 35th anniversary of its founding. The more time that elapses since 7 October 1949 the clearer the facts show that the founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history not merely of the German people, but of the whole of Europe, Krenz said.

Egon Krenz continued: "We are approaching the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR with the good feeling of successfully carrying out the historic mission of the working class on German soil. Fraternally and insolubly allied to the Soviet Union and the other socialist peace states, we stand shoulder to shoulder with all anti-imperialist and progressive forces in the world."

Referring to the period 65 years ago when the KPD emerged from the storms of the November Revolution, the head of the SED delegation said in conclusion: "Your party and our party have grown out of the same revolutionary roots -- the KPD. Each of us is fighting in his own place to translate into reality the things for which Karl Marx and Friedrich Engeles, August Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht, and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann, and Wilhelm Pieck fought and suffered."

SED Congratulates Mies on Reelection

LD081131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jan (ADN) -- SED Central Committee Secretary General Erich Honecker has conveyed the SED Central Committee's warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings to DKP Chairman Herbert Mies on his reelection. "The GDR Communists wish you success in your responsible post at the head of the party and in the implementation of the resolutions passed at the seventh congress in Nuremberg, and inspiration and personal prosperity," says the message.

EDUCATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR 6 JAN

LD062102 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and the CSSR want to deepen their cooperation in higher and vocational education. This was agreed in a protocol for the period 1986-90, which was signed in Berlin today at the conclusion of several days of discussions by the GDR-CSSR joint commission for this field.

During its meeting, the commission paid tribute in particular to the good joint results in research and in the work of the partner colleges.

DEFENSE MINISTER STRESSES TASKS FOR NEW YEAR

LD291643 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] To mark the New Year, Army General Heinz Hoffmann today thanked all members of the National People's Army and the Border Troops for their untiring operational readiness and loyal fulfillment of their duty. The defense minister said that, alongside the Soviet Army and the other comrades-in-arms, they carried out their class task with honor in the Karl Marx year. Peace has been maintained for the people of the GDR, its allies, and the peoples of Europe. All the effort put into combat training in the forces and the Border Troops has thus proven worthwhile.

Minister Hoffmann stressed that in the new year, too, much would be required of the members of the forces and the Border Troops in view of the aggravated international situation. It is part of their task to ensure that the imperialists are kept within limits. More than ever it is necessary to strengthen socialism so that peace becomes more secure. It is also intended to further consolidate the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The defense minister said that in preparation for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic it is necessary to strengthen the certainty that the existence and flourishing of the GDR is the greatest achievement in the history of the German people.

SED POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND ELECTORAL MEETINGS

LD071046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0751 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Berlin 7 Jan (ADN) -- A new stage in the SED party elections began on Saturday with the first 123 kreis delegate conferences. In accordance with the election directive of the SED Central Committee, account and election meetings of the kreis municipal and town district executives will be held until January 21st. In February the bezirk delegate conferences are to be held.

Members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo took part in eleven conferences: Horst Dohlus in Annaberg, Werner Felfe at the central organs and institutions of the agricultural and food industry, Kurt Hager at the Carl Zeiss Jena enterprise, Werner Krolikowski in Brandenburg, Guenter Mittag in Eisenach, Konrad Naumann in Berlin-Lichtenberg, Alfred Neumann in Wismar, Harry Tisch in Wernigerode, Inge Lange in Halbertstadt, Margarete Mueller in Neubrandenburg, Werner Walde in Spremberg.

MSZMP'S HORN MEETS COUNTERPARTS IN PRAGUE, BERLIN

LD071116 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 6 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department, had talks in Prague and Berlin on January 4-6 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party.

Gyula Horn held talks with Michal Stefanak, acting head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Guenter Sieber, head of the SED Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department. In the course of the talks the parties discussed international issues, current issues of the communist and workers' movement, the development of inter-party relations, and coordinated the 1984-85 MSZMP-CPCZ and MSZMP-SED cooperation work plans.

In Prague Gyula Horn met Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and in Berlin Hermann Axen, member of the SED Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

KOROM IN FRG, ADDRESSES DKP CONGRESS

LD071055 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Our country, in unity with the countries of the socialist community, regards as its especially important task, in the future too, that it should contribute to a reversal of the dangerous trend in the development of international life, to a decrease of tension and to a revival of the process of detente. This was said at the DKP congress by Mihaly Korom, head of the Hungarian party delegation. As he said, in the spirit of this endeavor our country wishes to promote its relations with states with other social systems, but it resolutely repels every attempt whose goal is the lessening of the system of alliance of the socialist countries.

At the Nuernberg congress Mihaly Korom stated that from the viewpoint of maintaining dialogue, the Stockholm conference, which starts in the middle of the month and deals with the possibilities of disarmament and confidence-building, is of especially great significance.

1983 ECONOMIC PLAN FULFILLMENT, 1984 PLAN

AU050855 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Dec 83 pp 1-2

["The 1984 Plan for the Hungarian People's Economy"]

[Text] The Information Office of the Council of Ministers announces:

The Council of Ministers has reviewed the development of the people's economy in 1983 and discussed the plan for the people's economy for 1984. It has approved the plan's tasks and main indicators and the measures for their implementation.

The Development of the People's Economy in 1983

The Council of Ministers concluded that as a whole the development of the people's economy in 1983 is in accordance with the economic policy line of the annual plan. The foreign economic balance is improving; in foreign trade, the export surplus is increasing; and we are continuously meeting our international financial obligations. Production is greater than last year, and domestic consumption is decreasing.

Economic activity was made more difficult by the unfavorable foreign market situation, the greater than expected deterioration of terms in foreign trade, and the drought suffered by agriculture. The adjustment to the deteriorating foreign economic conditions is not fast enough, nor is the improvement in the level of efficiency of management. As a result of all these factors, the achievements in different areas are smaller than expected.

The increase of national income in essence reached the planned rate. Specific energy, material and import consumption is considerably decreasing in most branches. Labor productivity is slightly increasing. The export production quota is increasing.

The decrease in domestic utilization of national income is less than planned. The consumption of the population slightly exceeds planned expectations, and the accumulation -- including the amount of investments -- considerably exceeds planned expectations. As a result of this and worse terms in foreign trade, the export surplus is smaller than planned.

Industrial output is increasing at a rate close to the planned one. The electric energy industry, the chemical industry, and the machine industry are developing most dynamically. The mining output is slightly lower than required.

The programs to decrease investments are successful. Under the effect of the energy saving program and partly due to the weather, energy consumption is lower than expected and less than that of 1982. The energy supply has been steady during the whole year. The realization of the tasks stipulated in the program for economic energy consumption and modernization of technologies has resulted in considerable savings in materials, first of all savings in imports. The realization of the program for by-product and waste material utilization is also progressing according to plan. The export of industrial products, accounted in both convertible currency and transferable rubles, is increasing considerably. The majority of the enterprises have increased their efforts to increase exports, develop and modernize their products, and improve their quality and competitiveness. These efforts, however, are not yet widespread; they fall behind the requirements imposed by foreign market conditions.

The construction industry is adjusting better to demand and its production has decreased less than expected. Investment-oriented construction is decreasing, renewal maintainance and population-serving construction activity is increasing. The organizational system of the construction industry is changing favorably. Smaller, more flexible organizations have come into being, and independent business units are also operating at several large enterprises.

In agriculture, the amount of plant cultivation is smaller than that of 1982 due to the drought; animal husbandry, on the other hand, exceeds the 1982 figures. There is a smaller harvest of grain crops than planned, especially of corn. The production of sugar beet, potatoes, and vegetables is smaller than last year. A smaller, but qualitatively better wine production than last year is expected. Cattle stock at the end of 1983 is expected to be smaller than last year and the hog stock will be larger; hog slaughtering exceeds both that of last year and the plan expectations. Poultry production has reached that of last year. The ancillary activity of large-scale agricultural enterprises is dynamically increasing this year, too.

The material and technical foundation of agricultural production is satisfactory on the whole. The fodder supply is adequate as a whole and the supply of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and spare parts has improved.

The exports of agricultural and food industry products accounted in transferable rubles are increasing somewhat. The exports accounted in convertible currency are not expected to exceed last year's level.

Achievements in the transportation of goods are increasing in accordance with requirements. The progress in the utilization of modern methods and rationalization of transportation is slow and weekend loading is not increasing. Thus, stresses in transportation arise periodically. Long-distance public transportation has considerably decreased.

The number of people employed in industry, the construction industry, transportation, and communications is decreasing. It is not expected to change in commerce and nonproducing branches, and it is increasing in agriculture. Filling jobs in Budapest and the industrialized areas causes problems. In spite of this, there are few signs of efforts aimed at a well-considered improvement of manpower management. The release of manpower is not experienced even in cases of a decreasing production level and the standard of organizational work is low in several places.

The population's cash income is increasing faster than planned. Both the average wages of workers and employees and the income from agriculture exceed expectations. The planned measures for increasing social allocations have been taken. The increase in the consumer price level is according to plan. Per capita real income and consumption of the population, instead of the planned decrease, has reached the 1982 level. The supply of foodstuffs is continuously good but there are shortages from time to time both in quantity and range of industrial products.

The development programs for improving the population's living conditions are being carried out according to plan or even exceed it. Some 76,000 apartments are being built altogether with 17,000 of them built by the state. The councils' more thorough and practical housing management improves possibilities for acquiring homes. The construction of privately-owned homes is increasing and conditions for it are improving. The frequent shortage of certain building materials hampers construction.

The hospital development projects to be completed this year will improve medical care in the capital and in Komarom, Pest, Zala, and Veszprem Counties. Nursery facilities -- influenced by demographic factors -- are rapidly improving and overcrowding is decreasing. The number of kindergarten places -- as a result of the decreasing number of children -- is increasing less than last year. The nubmer of general school classrooms -- following the increase in the number of schoolchildren -- is increasing, exceeding the planned amount. The supply to settlements and dwellings of water, gas, sewer, and other public utilities is expanding. More is being devoted to investment projects in the socialist sector than was planned. Their number is decreasing less than expected. The overfulfillment of the plan in the sphere of state and enterprise investments is almost the same size. The fact that the current year's expenses in certain large investments have been underestimated, that in other cases the previous lags have been made up, and that certain installations have been delivered ahead of schedule, all contributed to the overfulfillment. Unit No 1 of the Paks Nuclear Power Station is operational, the development of the light metal industries of Szekesfehervar, the Duna Iron Works, and the Lenin Metallurgical Industries, and the construction of the third section of the Soviet-Hungarian gas pipeline are being completed. In the sphere of enterprises, primarily the utilization of reserve funds and previously accumulated deposits enabled more investments than planned.

The stock accumulation will be somewhat smaller than planned and inventories will slightly increase. It is unfavorable that the inventory's composition is deteriorating.

Our international economic relations have expanded this year, too. The balance sheet of foreign trade commodity turnover is improving as a whole. In the turnover cleared in transferable rubles, the amount of exports is increasing powerfully and the amount of imports is increasing slowly while the foreign trade balance deficit is decreasing. In the turnover cleared in convertible currency, the amount of exports exceeds last year's level, the amount of imports is less than last year, and the foreign trade surplus is higher than last year.

The Main Objectives and Provisions of the 1984 Plan for the People's Economy

The main task of economic activity in 1984, too, is to improve the equilibrium of the people's economy, maintain international solvency, and preserve and increase our achieved results.

The 1984 plan for the people's economy bases the improvement of the equilibrium on improving production, efficiency, structure, and export capability, and on decreasing input. It forsees an increase of the export production quota, a decrease in specific energy and material utilization, especially of import materials, and a faster increase in work productivity than in production. The way to achieve this is to dynamically develop production meant for export and save expensive imports on one hand, and to consistently implement programs and actions meant for a higher-level utilization of waste materials and secondary raw materials and energy and material conservation on the other hand. To realize these tasks and requirements, comprehensive, purposeful, and concrete measures for management regulation and economic organization are being taken. The decrease in domestic utilization also contributes to improving balance situation.

The most important targets of the 1984 plan for the people's economy:

1983 equals 100

National income	101.5-102.0
Domestic utilization	98.0- 99.0
Industrial production	101.5-102.0
National construction-assembly	97.0- 98.0
Production of agricultural products (compared to 1982)	100.0-101.0
Population consumption	100.0-100.5
Per capita real income	100.0

Some 180-183 billion forints in current prices are available for investments in the socialist sector.

The Development of the Branches of Production

Industrial production in 1984 must contribute even more than before to improving the foreign economic equilibrium. The plan takes into account that the export of industrial products accounted both in transferable rubles and in convertible currency is vigorously increasing. There is also a considerable increase in the production of products economically replacing imported products. The domestic demand for industrial products is decreasing [as published] and changing in composition and must be satisfied at a higher level than this year. All this requires us to accelerate the modification of production structure, to develop technology to improve the quality and modernity of products, and to increase the production of competitive goods. To achieve this aim we need to better utilize than we have up to now the existing capacities and the possibilities of small enterprises as well.

The implementation of energy and material conservation programs and actions is continuing. As a result of the energy management program, further, rather important savings in energy sources can be attained. In the framework of the program, the replacement of the heating oil used by large consumers with natural gas, electric energy, or coal, is continuing. The adequate supply of the population with coal is also helped by the broad application of coal refining processes. In the framework of the program for economical material consumption and modernization of technologies, progress is expected mainly in the decrease in consumption of specific metallurgical prducts, plastics, and cement. By carrying out the program, 0.5-1 percent of industry's material consumption can be saved. The byproduct and waste material utilization program's tasks are basically oriented toward collecting as completely as possible produced waste materials in new areas as well, and toward increasing the utilization of these waste materials. An increasing proportion of the energy consumption of the people's economy must be covered by domestic resources. Coal prduction will reach more than 25 million metric tons, crude oil production will be 2 million metric tons, and natural gas production will be 7 billion cubic meters. Imports of fuel materials will not increase with the exception of electric energy.

In metallurgy, in addition to a slight decrease of domestic sales, exports will considerably increase, particularly the sale of products processed at a higher level.

The production of the machine industry, together with a very dynamic increase of exports has increased above the industrial average. Domestic sales can be comparable to those of this year only if economical import replacements are vigorously increased. The machine industry's exports directed to the developed capitalist countries can be increased primarily in vehicle industry products, machine tools, and durable consumer goods and commission work. There is a possibility of increasing exports of capital machinery to the developing countries, including complex systems. Primarily exports of telecommunication and computer products, machine tools, vacuum technology machines, certain vehicle industry products, as well as agricultural and food industry machines, electronic equipment, and medical instruments can be increased to the socialist countries.

Production in construction industry is slightly increasing. The demand of construction materials required by large investments (cement, stone, gravel, and reinforced concrete structures) is decreasing, but there is an increasing demand for insulating materials and glass and fine ceramic products. An important task of the construction materials industry is to better adjust to the requirements of the population in private home construction.

To raise exports and satisfy the growing requirements of agriculture, the chemical industry production will be expanded above the industrial average. A new catalytic cracking plant will be operational as soon as next year, which will considerably increase the ratio of more valuable oil industry products. Polyvinyl chloride powder capacities will be used to better advantage, and a new polyvinyl chloride plant will be put into operation. The ratio of more highly processed products will be increased in production. Exports of polypropylene, nitrogene fertilizer, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, and rubber products will be considerably increased. Efforts must be made to satisfy the population's requirements as fully as possible in cosmetics and household chemical industry products.

In the light industry as well, the most important task is to rapidly increase exports, In addition, the expected changing domestic demand must be satisfied with improved standards. More rapid adaption to demand will be fostered by spreading new organizational forms and by expanding cottage industry activity.

Because less was produced from a few materials and several products were difficult to sell due to the drought, production in the food industry will show a slight increase. Development could be above average in the meat, milk, preservative, sugar, alcohol, and wine industries. It will be useful to enhance the degree of processing of export products.

Construction tasks will be more moderate. Building-assembly activity will diminish. The transformation of the composition of production will continue: Investment jobs will greatly diminish and maintenance and renovation jobs and those done for the population will increase.

The moderate demand and regulatory changes will promote the development of enterpreneurial eagerness. Other organizational changes also will contribute to this. It will be necessary for construction industry enterprises to modernize, on their own initiative and by making their units independent, their internal organizational, incentive, and accounting systems. The building industry must make preparations for building 37,000-38,000 dwellings by using modern technology. The capacity required for this is available.

The output of agricultural products may be considerably greater than this year and may slightly exceed the 1982 level. Within this, plant production will reach and livestock breeding will exceed that level. The ancillary activity of large-scale enterprises is expected to increase further.

The plan counts on harvesting at least 14 million metric tons of grain. The area sown with oil-yielding plants and their average output will slightly increase with the additional amount mainly increasing exports. The area sown with sugar beet, which will be close to last year's level, will lay the foundations for a suitable domestic supply. An increase in vegetable production must be attained by considerably increasing average output. Fruit production also may considerably exceed that of last year.

In livestock breeding, the goal is to maintain the existing stock. In cattle breeding, the rapid development of beef stock and, in addition, preserving the dairy stock and improving specific milk yields remains the task. In hog production, less expensive keeping and feeding methods should be spread.

It is necessary to continue to reduce the specific energy and material input.

Along with a satisfactory domestic supply, it will be possible to increase agricultural and food industry product exports. For this, foreign trade activity must be improved and additional sales opportunities must be exposed.

In water management, the capacities of water supply as a public utility and the drainage and cleansing of sewage water will be expanded. Flood protection safety will be improved and work to protect the quality of water of Lake Balaton will continue.

Freight transportation performances are slightly improving, comensurate with requirements. Domestic goods transportation will remain about the same, while foreign trade shipments will greatly expand. Transportation bottlenecks must be prevented by prudent preparations, more effective cooperation with foreign railroads, better use of capacities, and increases in the rate of weekend loading.

In passenger transportation, the performance of local mass transportation will be similar to this year's in the capital and greater in provincial communities. The growth rate of individual car usage will slightly diminish. The specific use of energy in transportation will lessen.

Next year, the North-South subway line section between Elmunkas Square and Arpad Bridge, the widened Arpad Bridge, and the section of the Robert Karoly Boulevard between Vaci Road and Lehel Road will be put into operation. The construction of the M-3 highway section leading into the capital is being completed, as well as the reconstruction of the railway network of the Kelenfold Railway Station. The length of electrified railway line will increase by another 100 km.

Among the postal services, there is a dynamic increase in long-distance communication achievements. The number of long-distance exchanges is increasing, including the number of private telephones which will increase by 22,000. A new telephone exchange will be put into operation in Tata. The telephone exchanges of Debrecen, Nyiregyhaza, Kecskemet, and Siofok will be considerably extended.

Employment -- The Population's Income, Consumption, and Living Conditions

The size of the working-age population and the number of active working people is continuing to decrease. The number of people employed in industry and the construction industry is expected to decline, whereas in commerce and services other than material ones it will increase slightly. In certain trades and areas, there may continue to be a manpower shortage. This must be overcome by better work organization and an increase in work productivity. The 40-hour week will be introduced in industry, the construction industry, and administration. This can be carried out by the enterprises' and institutions' own resources.

An important task of the 1984 plan is to ensure that the consumption of the population does not decrease in spite of the difficult circumstances. Therefore, the plan takes into account that per capita real income -- if circumstances develop according to plan -- will reach that of 1983.

The system and extent of wage regulation will change only in relatively small areas. In addition, the plan stipulates a decrease in long-standing wage inequalities and possibilities for extra wage development for certain preferential tasks. The area of the new wage regulation introduced this year is expanding, and new wage systems will be introduced. On the basis of all this, the average nominal income of workers, employees, and the workers in cooperatives will increase more rapidly than this year -- 4.8-5 percent. The wage scale system also will be modified next year, which will give a better opportunity for greater differentiation in certain workers' wages based on achievements. The social financial allocations, together with the effect of the measures planned for next year, will exceed almost 12 percent of this year's.

The consumer price level will increase 7-8 percent. Some 4.5 percent of this will be joint effect of price measures and market price changes. Next year's central price measures will aim primarily at reducing price subsidies, developing better price levels, maintaining the stability of supplies, and improving the foreign economic equilibrium. As a partial compensation for the price increase in basic consumer goods, pensions of less than 2,800 forints and the regular allocations will rise.

In retail trade, we must see to it that the supply of goods for the population is adequate and that the assortment is adequate and improves, according to possibilities. In domestic trade, the modernization of organizations encouraging market competition and better work is also continuing.

There will be further improvement in the living conditions of the population. The plan takes into account the fact that, with the aid of the population's own resources, credits, and the utilization of state funds, 70,000-74,000 apartments will be built, 11,000 of them built by the state. The increase in the number of state-rented apartments available for redistribution will help to better meet the city housing needs. The number of privately-owned dwellings being built is continuing to increase. The plan pays special attention to improving the conditions for private housing construction, the supply of building materials, plots, public utilities, and credits.

Concerning medical assistance, the number of hospital beds will increase 1,300 and will exceed 100,000 by the end of the year. The technical equipment of hospitals also will improve. With the increase in the number of nursery places, the supply will amount to almost 20 percent. The determining portion of developments is concentrated on residential areas. Kindergarten places will increase by more than 5,000, supply will reach 92 percent, and there will be less overcrowding.

More than 1,100 general school classrooms will be built over the year. Teaching in split shifts will continue to decrease. High school conditions will be improved by building some 140 classrooms and further utilizing the inner resources of the institution network. The material conditions of higher education in Pecs, Miskolc, Debrecen, and Budapest Technical Institute are improving. The modernization of Eotvos Lorant University is continuing.

The renovation of the Opera House will be continued. Preparations will begin for building the National Theatre. Transferring the Szechenyi Library to Buda Castle is extremely significant. The duration of color transmission will be increased within television transmission time.

In their development projects, the councils will give priority to building multistory apartment building complexes, expanding the water and sewage systems, and improving the water supply of settlements which have unhealthy water. The quality of Danube water also is expected to improve when the biological section of the North Pest sewage water purification plant is put into operation. Linking up settlements to the national natural gas system continues. With the involvement of the population, progress is being made in paving streets and sidewalks in the developed areas of villages.

Investments

The plan envisages an approximately 10-percent decline in the volume of investments. The reduction will be an above-average one in the area of state investments, including nonproductive investments. In the first place, the beginning of new investments will taper off but also those underway will take longer to be completed in some areas.

An amount 7-8 percent smaller than this year can be allotted to state investments. Of this -- contingent on technical possibilities -- it will be possible to continue the large-scale investment projects planned to be completed in 1985 and the renovation of the Szolnok paper plant will be completed. The plan specifies differentiated allocations for the rest of the state investments, concentrating on the main targets. It will be possible to use a considerably greater amount than this year in the hydrocarbon industry and for developing the telephone system, and less for the highway and railroad system, the radio and television relay system, central residential construction, and the development of hospitals and clinics. Essentially, new development projects requiring construction will begin only in the area of health care, education, and residential construction. The councils also will be able to invest less than this year.

The plan takes into account a 5-7 percent reduction in expenditures of enterprises and cooperatives. To this end, certain elements of economic regulations have been modified to tighten the monetary sources of economic organizations. State subsidies will be reduced. Central and credit sources are to promote primarily the implementation of development projects that serve to improve exporting ability, to rationalize the use of energy, to conserve materials, to modernize technologies, and to usefully exploit waste and secondary raw materials.

International Economic Relations

The primary goal of the plan is to achieve a further improvement of the foreign trade balance. This requires a dynamic increase of exports both in transferable rubles and convertible currencies, while imports should not increase. Because exports of agriculture and food industry products will hardly increase due to this year's drought, exports of industrial products will have to be enhanced more rapidly than those on the average.

The plan envisages that the transformation of the production structure, the improvement of the quality and competitiveness of products, the search for selling opportunities, and improved market activity will lay the foundations for a dynamic expansion of exports. It will be possible to keep imports at this year's level by ensuring a high degree of economy, improving the specific use of energy and materials, and increasing production that replaces expensive imports. In this way, the foreign trade liabilities accounted for in transferable rubles should become considerably lower than this year and the assets accounted for in convertible currencies should become considerably greater.

To accomplish its objectives, the plan envisages raising additional foreign loans within the framework of the banking and international institutional system that has thus far developed.

Amid the invariably difficult and, in many respects, deteriorating foreign economic conditions, the economic regulation system, the state budget, the guiding principles of credit policy, state economic organizational activity, and the work of economic macromanagement during the year all lay the foundations for fulfilling the plan objectives for the people's economy. The decisions made in these areas determine the tasks of the organs of economic macromanagement. In the interests of fulfilling the fundamental economic-political objectives for 1984, the Council of Ministers regards it as important to adapt flexibly and constantly to actual internal and external processes and to circumstances that possibly deviate from the presupposed ones and to make the necessary decisions without delay.

The Council of Ministers requests the leaders and working people of the economic organizations, councils, and institutes to keep the objectives and requirements of the plan in mind in their work and contribute to their realization.

SPEECHES AT INAUGURATION CEREMONIES OF THREE TOWNS

Losonczi Speaks in Mor

LD061447 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Sandor Csillag dispatch from Mor, Fejer County]

[Excerpt] A few minutes after 1130, in a festive council session Mor once again became a town. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council and party Politburo member, presented over the document relating to this:

[Begin Losonczi recording] Esteemed festive council session, the council of Mor today is conferring on an event of outstanding significance in the settlement's history. On previous occasions from time to time we used to say that the inauguration of a town is a symbolic act. I think that this is not the case now, here in Mor. This festive council session is not only symbolic, but also the natural result of a material and spiritual effort and self-sacrificing work of many decades. We are not giving Mor a downpayment, but, in the terms of the decisions by the Presidential Coucnil, we are recognizing and acknowledging its efforts and achievements in its work of urban construction that has been proved beyond question. [end recording]

Nemeth in Zalaszentgrot

LD062031 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] This afternoon in the recently created town, Zalaszentgrot, at the charter presentation ceremony Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee was present as a honorary guest. In his speech he said among other things:

[Begin Nemeth recording] People ask more and more often the question, whether we shall be able to defend our socialist achievements, whether we shall be able to provide work for everyone, and whether we shall be able to defend peace, the most important condition for reasonable life. The extremist circles of the United States of America, those who have a vested interest in the armaments race, have started an extensive attack against the forces of socialism, peace and progress. They have decided that they would rule the world again. They want to disturb the historically developed military balance of power, which is the most important ground for the defense of peace in our days. And we have to speak of this, because the socialist countries worked hard to create this balance, and in this effort the work of this community, the community of Zalaszentgrot was also involved. We can not allow any disturbance in the existing military balance of power, because in that case the United States could dictate.

The armaments race forced upon the world by the United States contains enormous dangers, primarily the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. It is natural that this step of the Americans causes great indignation all over Europe. We, the countries of the socialist world, do not ask for a foot of ground from other people's land. We do not want to live off other people's work. We want to live on our own work, in peace, in security. Unfortunately the world is such that we have to provide sufficient defense force in the interest of this peace and security.

Sarlos in Suemeg

LD062211 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Gyula Horvath has sent an account of the town inauguration council session of Suemeg:

In the house of culture's beautiful theater hall, which seats 300, the festive founding session of the Suemeg Town Council started at 10 o'clock this morning with the participation of Veszprem's county leaders. Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Politburo member, deputy prime minister, on behalf of the Presidential Council, presented the charter on the creation of the town to Dr Istvan Nagy, chairman of the Suemeg council.

[Begin Sarlos recording] What makes Suemeg a town? Is it that I here today, with the authorization of the Presidential Council, present the document? No, it is not that. Because this document is not a charter declaring a town, but an acknowledgement to the former villagers, now citizens, of the fact that, with the work of long decades, they have regained for their settlement the social rank and title which, at the end of the last century or the beginning of this one, for some reason or other, were taken away from this settlement. Let me say that becoming a town may not even be seen as a watershed. Many people have a tendency to say: We are a town and have broken away from the past of the village of the settlement. The past lives within a person. Every person has some community to thank for what he has become. He has to thank the attitude and help of the people living around him that he has attained various functions and positions, and if he forgets those who raised him up, then he can very easily fall back to the place where he started or even farther down. Perhaps I am not wrong if I say that becoming a town also means that the town's citizens may not forget where they came from; they must not be ashamed of the fact that they started as a village and became a town, because it was their village character that brought the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on 1 January 1984, to declare Suemeg a town.

A town has greater independence. I hope this will be so not only on paper, but also in reality. I hope that being a town will mean that you will decide independently in many important questions. But the independence of the town also means that it has to be in close contact with the villages around it. And this will be a hard task. The town must direct without offending the other side; in fact, the other side should consider the town as an ally, the village dweller must feel the contact with Suemeg natural. You will often hear the question: How much richer will Suemeg get in the next years? Suemeg will get richer and stronger to the extent the Hungarian People's Republic gets richer and stronger. The Hungarian People's Republic is faced with very serious tasks, and prosperity will depend on the quantity and the quality of the fulfilment of these tasks. The settlement within the state and the citizen living in the settlement must be a part of the country not only when the country is able to provide goods, but also in times when the country is forced to decrease the quantity of the distributed goods, to take burdens, because this is also done in the interest of the citizens. The country, the country's leadership, the administration will follow the next years what will happen in Suemeg. They will react quickly, I hope; they will help quickly when help is needed and they will be less strict when criticism is needed. But let Suemeg be an embellishment of Hungary, as it used to be in old times, and should remain: a jewel of the country, as it has been made by your work in recent decades.

BRIEFS

GDR MANPOWER COOPERATION -- The Hungarian-GDR intergovernment agreement on manpower cooperation signed in 1967 expires on 31 December. Pal Matyas, an official of the State Office for Wages and Labor Affairs, has stated that almost 40,000 Hungarian young people worked in the GDR in the period from 1967 to 1983. Nbt all of them could adjust to the new environment, and some had to be sent home before the end of the contract as a disciplinary move. About 3,000 of them have remained in the GDR following marriages with GDR citizens. Apart from work, the youths had the opportunity to learn the language. From among the German young people, about 1,000 experts worked at different Hungarian enterprises from 1974 to 1980 with considerable success. About 300 German young people have married Hungarian citizens and remained in Hungary. The changed economic and manpower management conditions will require other forms of cooperation in the future. The technical-economic cooperation between enterprises will bring about possibilities for direct enterprise manpower exchanges.
[Summary] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Dec 83 p 5 AU]

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON JARUZELSKI-GLEMP MEETING

LD061459 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw 6 Jan -- A PAP journalist telephoned Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban and asked him to comment on the meeting held yesterday by Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski with Cardinal Józef Glemp, the Polish Primate.

Jerzy Urban said that "care for peace predominated in the talks. Poland's internal affairs were discussed against the background of international situation. The Church, in accordance with the pope's statement, is concerned with the growing threat of war. This concern, common for the Church and the state, was also common to the two interlocutors. Good relations between the state and the Church serve the strengthening of Poland, and thus they serve peace, for a destabilized Poland would aggravate the threat fo war. A logical conclusion arises here that progress in matters of great importance for the nation, namely unity of citizens, agreement, perfecting of the principles of coexistence, and overcoming the crisis, constitutes an important kind of Poland's contribution to the cause of peace.

"Peace and its Polish internal conditionalities is the sphere of common care of the prime minister and the primate which dominated during the talk.

"Particular issues of state-Church relations, including the issues on which the sides may have a different point of view, were discussed in the spirit of overriding importance of the basic weal of the country."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES ANNUAL PLAN

LD291243 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 29 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 Dec -- A conference of voivodes attended by members of the Council of Ministers was held at the office of the Council of Ministers here today. The debate was presided over by PUWP CC 1st secretary, General Wojciech Jaruzelski. It dealt with key directions of the government's activities in 1984 and assumptions of the central annual plan for the next year. The participants in the meeting also familiarized themselves with the information on the tactics and strategy by the anti-socialist opposition in Poland and heard the preliminary assessment of the results of the control exercised by the military task groups.

The basic directions of the government's activities in 1984 were presented by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Messner.

The main strategic goal of the government's works -- he said -- is the further stabilisation of the socio-political situation in Poland as well as the restoration of economic equilibrium and speeding up development processes.

Presenting the assumptions of the central annual plan and the state budget, the vice-premier stressed that although the plan is of an informative character for enterprises, the implementation of the general socio-economic tasks is the duty of the whole economic organism of the country. Therefore ministers and voivodes should ensure that the strategic goals are concordant with the globally formulated goals of enterprises.

The speaker stressed the necessity for stricter discipline as regards the implementation of investment projects, since this year's surpassing the planned outlays by nearly 15 per cent is one of the factors hampering the restoration of economic balance.

Deputy premier, chairman of the State Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, Manfred Gorywoda, dealt with the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for 1984.

The deputy premier said that the changes made to the initial assumptions of the plan were influenced by decisions of the 14th PUWP CC plenary meeting that pointed to the necessity to accelerate the pace of economic progress next year. The growth rate of national income, both generated and for distribution, is now expected to be higher than planned. The increase in industrial production is also to be higher.

Presenting some of the indices of the plan the deputy premier pointed to threats to their implementation. They lie mainly in the sphere of economic relations with capitalist countries, which is connected, among others, with Poland's indebtedness and also with economic restrictions still applied against this country.

Vice-Premier Nieczyslaw F. Rakowski discussed the strategy, tactics and current activity of the anti-socialist opposition in Poland against the background of this country's socio-economic situation in 1983.

He said that the opposition is now considerably differentiated. It embraces representatives of the classical Polish right-wing, as well as Trotskyites and anarchists, rightist Social-Democrats, anarcho-syndicalists, Christian Democrats and militant clericalists -- all these orientations are united by the struggle against the PUWP and the socialist system. The maintaining of close ideological and political ties with anti-communist centres in the West is also a characteristic feature of the opposition. Material assistance for the particularly active oppositionists comes often also from these centres.

In the opinion of Vice-Premier Rakowski, bringing economic problems in propaganda to the fore is a characteristic feature of the present stage of the activity of the anti-socialist opposition. The announcement to raise food prices provides a stimulus to this re-orientation. The opposition decided to exploit this fact to fan up the moods of dissatisfaction among the working people and frontal attack on the entire economic policy.

An assertion is spread that this policy did not solve any urgent problem in the past two years. Vice-Premier Rakowski is convinced it is beyond doubt that economic questions, especially in the context of the living conditions of the working people, will be consistently exploited by the opposition in the coming months.

Vice-Premier Rakowski stressed that the state authorities and the social forces backing them can afford to effectively combat the anti-socialist opposition. However, further successes in this struggle depend on good knowledge of the opponent and not ignoring his possibilities and methods of action and also on the prevention of mistakes and situations which could be used by him.

Next the floor was taken by vice-minister of national defence, chief inspector of territorial defence, General Tadeusz Tuczapski. He presented the preliminary assessment of the activities by the military task groups which, under the directive by chairman of the National defence Committee, between 5-20 December this year were performing important social functions to the benefit of the economy and society.

All in all, there were 722 groups which controlled institutions, enterprises and work establishments in 237 towns, in 377 towns-communes and in 146 communes. The preliminary findings of the control reveal improvement, in many cases, in the field of management, work organisation and control, order and proper utilisation of assets as well as securing appropriate social-and-welfare conditions for the crews.

The discussion that followed was dominated by economic issues. According to the presented information the results of the economic performance in 1983 have been considerably better in the majority of viovodships than in 1982. The industrial production has increased, the situation in housing has improved. The results reported in agriculture have also been good, especially in plant production whereas the results obtained in breeding and livestock purchase have been unsatisfactory.

It has been generally stressed that favourable fulfilment of the 1983 tasks in the majority of fields constitutes good premise for the functioning of the national economy in 1984.

At the close of the conference the floor was taken by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. He stressed that the past two years saw progress in every field of socio-political and economic life. And although in some fields its scale did not come up to expectations, no regress was recorded. Thus the socialist Poland has been ever more consolidated. Despite those achievements and positive trends, one should clearly see the existing difficulties and the enormous work we still face.

The improvement of life standards and social satisfaction does not depend on the state's financial or investment capabilities alone. There is the vast field of non-investment activities where progress is still unsatisfactory. Therefore we should improve the style and methods of actions by the authorities at every level, strengthen the feeling of social responsibility. Justice, honesty, friendliness towards the people on the one hand, and strict demands and intolerance as far as evil of all kinds is concerned on the other -- these are the qualities the socialist authorities should display to regain confidence on the part of society. Confidence constitutes the basis for efficient activities by the authorities, concordant with social strivings and expectations.

It is then necessary to strengthen the discipline, to more ruthlessly combat all kinds of degeneration in social and economic life, to fully implement the principles of the socialist justice. Great significance is also attached to strengthening socialist democracy, to the respect for the social factor -- the trade unions, employees' and territorial self-governments, to taking advantage of consultations, to bringing officers closer to society, to its benefit.

Reserves of another kind lie in the consistent implementation of the economic reform, in the active solution of employment issues, in better utilisation of working time and in economy of energy, intermediate and raw materials. Bad organization of work, low quality of products and services, standards that are incompatible with reality, should be included in the same group of not (?using possibilities). Discipline of work is likewise unsatisfactory.

Recommending the viovodes to use both the help and experience of the genuine social forces in the broadest possible way, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the role that can be played in this creative process by PRON [Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth] units, social organizations, and also by youth whose eagerness and sense of justice should be used in reforming the life for the benefit of the socialist state and society.

Pointing to growing threats in international situation, the prime minister stated that despite both the restrictions imposed on Poland and the propaganda aggression launched by the U.S. Administration and its Western allies accompanied by anti-socialist forces in Poland, this country brotherly supported by the socialist community has not yielded and will not yield to the pressure exerted on it. The moves made by us to heal the social, political and economic life are at the same time a contribution to the strengthening of peace.

Despite losses suffered over recent years Poland will be consistently rebuilding her position and prestige on the international arena.

RAKOWSKI ARTICLE VIEWS WALESA, PRIMATE GLEMP

AU051400 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 31 Dec 83 pp 1, 4-10

[Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski article entitled "The Meeting in the Shipyards," at the end of which POLITYKA states: "The above text is taken from the introduction to the second volume of letters written to Deputy Premier Rakowski, which will be published by the Czytelnik Publishing House"]

[Excerpts] Carefully watching the political events in Poland in the summer of 1983, I concluded that on the third anniversary of the Szczecin, Jastrzebie, and Gdansk accords, it was necessary to publicly demonstrate our loyalty to the program for socioeconomic reforms and to the slogan "Socialism -- yes, distortions -- no," which was so famous at the time. That is why I proposed to the head of the government that some members of the party or government leadership should go to each of those places on the eve of the anniversary in question. General Jaruzelski said that my proposal was a reasonable one.

In the morning of 25 August, I set off for Gdansk. After lunch, I went to the shipyards. The time was 1415. The meeting was to begin at 1500, so I decided to wait in the manager's office. Looking out of the office window, I was able to see what was taking place near the historic hall. Minutes before 1500, the participants in the meeting began to arrive. Suddenly, I heard applause: It was Walesa's sympathizers who cheered his presence so vehemently. I watched from the window how Walesa was going to the meeting, making a victory sign with his fingers. He was followed by his sympathizers, whose number I estimated at 100 or 150. A week later, Walesa said that he had been accompanied to the meeting by the manager of a shop and by the secretary of a branch party organization and that he should not have been connected in any way with that group of noisy hecklers. Perhaps he was so accompanied, but does this fact change anything? The point at issue is not that those two comrades accompanied him to the meeting, but that the group in question, which I will mention again and again in this essay, did identify itself with Walesa and did loudly proclaim this fact. It is also a fact that Walesa never tried to tell this group to be quiet.

Soon I left the manager's office and entered the hall of the meeting with representatives of the Gdansk authorities and shipyards. Did I have the jitters? Yes, but no more than before any other large meeting. It was obvious that L. Walesa's presence at the meeting could have been a harbinger of exciting things.

The former chairman of Solidarity appeared for the first time at a public meeting since 13 December 1983. Moreover, it was a meeting between the work force that had elevated him for "great missions" and a representative of the government that Walesa had combated and that had been forced to impose martial law. In addition, that government representative was none other than the deputy premier who in 1981 was a permanent partner in the talks, negotiations, and actual struggles with Walesa, his political advisors, and his aides. That deputy premier was also responsible for and directly implemented the government policy toward Solidarity before and after martial law.

A reader may ask at this point what I was psychologically prepared for. I was certainly not prepared for whistles and gross shouts. I was prepared for difficult questions and meaningful exchanges of views. I did expect that things would become hot and I was not certain about the outcome of the meeting. When we entered the hall, we were greeted by caterwaulling, which lasted several minutes. The television report on this meeting eliminated this caterwaul to a large extent. I did agree to this elimination, which was a mistake because most television viewers were indignant at the capers of L. Walesa's aggressive sympathizers.

The conduct of those blusterers suggested that they had not attended the meeting to engage in serious discussions, but to disturb and perhaps interrupt it for good.

They tried to insult me and prevent me from speaking in such a way as to force me to admit defeat and to leave the hall. There is no doubt that these blusterers acquitted themselves well in disturbing the first part of the meeting, although they were unable to attract a majority of participants to their side. This was therefore a trial of strength not only between the blusterers and myself, but also between me and the rest of the meeting. The blusterers failed to achieve their purpose in either case. Did they realize this fact during the meeting? It is hard to find an answer that is closest to the truth but let us see how the situation began to develop during the second part of the meeting when, after some questions had been submitted and after L. Walesa had spoken, I took the floor again. The fact is that with each passing minute the blusterers continued to be less aggressive and became completely silent in the last stage of the meeting. None of the arguments used by me in my talk with L. Walesa -- I conducted this talk with unusual calm -- met with opposition. The meeting ended in complete calm and not in the applause for Walesa, as Radio Free Europe has claimed.

Lech Walesa's presence at the meeting in the Gdansk shipyards is another subject. Legends have been created about my attitude toward Walesa.

Radio Free Europe and some other dwarfs from that little world of the coffee house customers who aspire to intellectual heights as well as the extremists of former Solidarity continue to present me as an individual who holds contempt for Walesa, a man whom the stormy events in August 1980 elevated to a too high position in political life. Well, to allege this about me is horrendous stupidity. I have never had any contempt for Walesa because this would run counter to my nature. But, of course, this does not mean that I try to make a secret of what I think about other people. However, I do not think that my frank attitude toward people and their views can be thought of as contemptuous. But let us go back to Lech Walesa, who came to the meeting in the shipyards in the hall we all know, but who took his seat this time among several hundred workers and not among presidium members.

In the weeks and days preceding the meeting when I continued to think of its possible course, I confess I did wish that Walesa would attend it. About 2 days before setting off for Gdansk, I was told that Walesa had announced to the bourgeois correspondents that he would not attend the meeting because Rakowski "had insulted" him. But he did change his mind. Perhaps someone will ask why I wanted him to be present at the meeting. Well, perhaps I wanted to know what he would have to say to a representative of the power apparatus, which he continues to fight, after the stormy events experienced by all Poles. I wanted to know what he -- supported as he is by the experienced and brilliant political experts -- would have to say. Everyone knows what he actually did say because the press carried his speech. By the way, Walesa or the author of his statement made a terrible mistake when on 26 August, that is, a day after the meeting, Walesa stated to Western correspondents that "only those who kowtow to the power apparatus have the right to publish their views in the press, radio, and television." Never mind.

A few hours after the meeting in question, the Western mass media announced triumphantly that L. Walesa had scored a great victory and that the deputy premier had suffered a painful defeat.

Reports about Walesa's success were carried on the front pages by West European and U.S. dailies during the following days. Radio Free Europe's reports were also made in this spirit. However, the author [Cardinal Glemp] of the homily read at Jasna Gora on 4 September took a different view of Walesa's "success."

Large passages of this homily were devoted to the 300th anniversary of Jan Sobieski's victory at Vienna. Side by side with reflections about history, which were full of quite meaningful words and ideas, the homily contained a passage entitled "The Fatherland's Contemporary Hardships." The meeting in the Gdansk shipyards served as the starting point for this passage, although the homily does not mention the fact. The author of the homily states that the August accords "have their ethical dimension" and that this dimension is precisely what interests the Church. "Certain irregularities in the ethical approach to the accords" were laid at the door of the power apparatus in view of the fact that "the victors believe that the former partner, who has been eliminated, deserves to be condemned and has no right or chance to say something in his defense. If he says something, he will be ridiculed because a common laborer has no chance of success in exchanging arguments with professional debaters." It is obvious that it is Walesa and I who are meant in that passage. The priests have been accurate in interpreting it because some of them have been very "militant" in their sermons, spelling out my name without any inhibitions. No doubt they have done this for religious reasons because a polemic in God's temple with a member of the government leadership has nothing to do with politics, has it? However, it would be interesting to know why a participant in the Gdansk shipyards meeting whom the bourgeois press acclaimed as the victor has been given such protection? Could it be that the author of the homily in question did not share the view that Walesa was an absolute victor? I confess that it was with satisfaction that I welcomed the protection for a "common laborer" who was persecuted by a "professional arguer" because a victor would no doubt not have required protection. However, another evaluation of the shipyards meeting was meant. If I am not mistaken, the point was to change the political effect of the public exchange of views between a representative of the government and Walesa, in the eyes of the faithful. I am unable to rid myself of the suspicion that the point was to condemn Walesa's opposite number (an intellectual practicing cruelties on his former partner who has been gagged!). But perhaps these assumptions and suspicions are unjustified and perhaps they wrong the author of the homily? After all, one could assume that modifying the results of political disputes by refusing to grant to one side of the dispute the right to polemize is a rather unethical action, is it not? To polemize with an adversary who not so long ago gloated over his power and continued to promise to blow away the authority of my party or to make a stool pigeon of it to embellish his own government.

It is interesting that Walesa can become, if it is expedient, a giant of thought and a living embodiment of the nation's will, whose words create unshakable truths. But when he shows his true political and intellectual caliber in public then one must never argue with him because he is a "common laborer" who does not know that two and two is four. That is why a professional politician should treat him as a helpless baby.

I was not the only one that the homily classified as a negative hero. It so classified all the victors that continue to condemn the hero of yesterday. I do not think that the word condemn is the best word. I prefer more accurate ones: to severely judge. It is not the victors who judge severely, but the people who are conscious of their responsibility for the fate of the people and the state, because there were no victors in that August drama. Calling us victors (who are sure of themselves) is unjust. We pass a severe judgment on Lech Walesa and his political colleagues and advisors because they refused to embrace partnerlike cooperation within the socialist state. They chose the road of excessive recklessness and consciously put our national destiny at stake. We will not engage in the deliberations and discussions about the hopes that the establishment of Solidarity has raised. It is facts that count in the history of nations. But the facts are against Walesa and his political friends. It is interesting to wonder what situation the Polish people and the Church would have found themselves in if the Polish People's Armed Forces had not put an end during the night of 13-14 December 1981 to the activities of the forces that continued to destroy the foundations of the Polish state. The events that took place in the final months of 1981 were horrible, to be sure.

It is enough to look at a map of the world and to ponder on the contradictions filling the present times in order to recognize the recklessness of Walesa and his men as a great danger not only to Poland, but also to European and world peace. In view of this, is it right and proper to take up the cudgels for those people who consciously, with premeditation, and from stupidity wanted to spark a conflagration that would have claimed many lives? We are being told: Protection is being given for strictly ethical reasons to a "partner who has been written off!" I am greatly skeptical about these reasons. I think that other reasons are behind this protection....

Nor am I able to ignore the charge that the "partner who has been written off" has been gagged. Lech Walesa is never tired of giving interviews to representatives of the bourgeois press. Whatever he tells them comes back to us through Radio Free Europe, the VOA, and other radio stations broadcasting in the Polish language. Nor are other activists of former Solidarity inactive. Perhaps the author of the homily read at Jasna Gora would also like the Polish mass media to publish the views of Walesa and his political friends, their appeals for strickes and demonstrations, and their declarations in support of Reagan's sanctions? For what purpose? To enable them to create trouble again and to sink Poland into dangerous chaos?

The homily claimed that the onesidedness of public judgment, even though the ancient Romans proclaimed that the other side should also be heard, was the "ethical irregularity which continues to elicit reactions, unpleasant at times, such as impolite whistles and shouts." Even if one evaluated my speech during the shipyards meeting as a "onesided political judgment," although the other side had the complete right to take the floor and did take the floor in the person of Walesa to state what it wanted to state, I would like to note that the organized group of hecklers who were in the hall and who I do not identify with the majority of Polish workers and shipyard workers, behaved noisily and were extremely undignified. Before I could say even a single word, they began to whistle and shout, did they not? If it was necessary to chide anyone for violating the ethical norms of public life then, I think, it was that group of hecklers and their ringleaders.

Finally, the last ethical observation. The author of the homily states that "the workers protest in August 1980 was a justified protest." No one denies this, but the homily states further: "This means that the workers in the Gdansk shipyards and in other enterprises are authors or coauthors of renewal and reform. Even if we assume that they made mistakes later on and were punished for them, we must not deny that they did contribute to the process of renewal. Otherwise we will create an act of historical plagiarism and every act of plagiarism offends against ethics." Another chiding for you. Let us examine this charge in light of the facts, knowing that it is impossible to deny the facts. First of all, it is necessary to state that we must not consider the introduction of martial law and the adoption of the new Sejm legislation on trade unions as a way to "punish" the workers. If we talk about punishment, then we must say that it was meted out in too mild a manner to only those of the many thousands of Solidarity activists who, brushing aside all warnings and contemptuously rejecting all appeals for common sense, led the Polish people to an inevitable disaster. The punishment consisted of the temporary isolation of reckless anarchists from the community in which they were active. They were also deprived of any opportunity to participate in political life. It is probable that such dramatic events would not have taken place in our country if the numerous moral authorities that now continue to condemn the power apparatus had passed a resolute, authoritative, and severe judgment on anarchy and anarchists and, ignoring them, had boldly promoted the cause of national accord. It was still possible to do so even after 4 November 1981, for example. Unfortunately, no such voices were raised at that time. I profoundly believe that the time will come -- perhaps I will live to see it -- when the silence of those authorities will be equitably judged.

Today when I think of the disasters that have befallen our fatherland, of the extremely difficult living conditions of millions and millions of working people, and of the decline of my country's authority in the international arena and in the community of nations, I have the right to bitterly complain against all those who, with embarrassing carelessness, continued to watch the rising tide of anarchy month in and month out. I have no intention of reducing the responsibility of Edward Gierek and his aides for the Polish crisis. Nor do I wish to reduce my responsibility as a member of the PZPR and its supreme authorities (also in the seventies). But we are talking about 1981! I do not intend to defend any of the measures and decisions adopted by the leading team of which I have been a member since February 1981. What I want to do is to ask: Who organized strike alerts and strikes themselves, the occupation of public buildings, and the shameful "hunger marches"? Who was it that continued to deny the historic achievements of People's Poland with a vengeance? Who was it that incited the young generation of Poles against the USSR? Was it the government, to which moral instructions are now being addressed with such keenness? The silence of those moral authorities during those dramatic days for our fatherland is a shocking fact, although not a new one. In the history of the Polish people, especially in the 17th and 18th centuries when the Polish magnates continued premeditatedly to weaken Poland, the moral authorities I have in mind kept quiet, to say the least. Actually, as some of the successors to the crown, they helped to drown Polish statehood.

The author of the homily says that workers, including those in the shipyard, may not be refused participation in the renewal process. This is true, but if this statement is addressed to the authorities which I represented during the meeting in the shipyard, then it is wrong to address it to them. About the time of the third anniversary of the signing of the August agreements, at the 13th Central Committee Plenum, Wojciech Jaruzelski ceremoniously stressed once again that the party and people's authority are connected with the socialist renewal of our lives. His words also recognize those who called out in August 1980: "Socialism yes, distortions no." Those who said these words included shipyard employees. During the meeting in the shipyard and other meetings, there was no talk of devaluing the contribution of workers to the renewal process. There was talk of the forces which have slowed down this renewal process, deliberately directing the dissatisfaction of workers in the direction of anarchy, and sometimes against socialism.

The moral lessons contained in the homily were seized by the Western press and of course by "Free Europe," which repeated with obvious satisfaction for several days afterwards that Rakowski had been reprimanded by the Polish primate. The fact that the homily had been used by a subversive radio station known for its direct instructions to organizers of street disturbances made me embark along the path of polemics. I do not think anyone can refuse me this right for after all, the high office which I currently hold does not bar me from using my citizens rights. Even so, I am availing myself of these rights with real bitterness, because my personal disposition toward the author of the homily is one of due respect and esteem. I salute the author of the homily for his responsible stance toward many important Polish issues. I usually stress in my many speeches that during his public activity, the author of the homily shares the position which his great predecessor, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, represented during important times and in important matters for Poland. So if I have decided to polemize, it is only because I would be acting against my own conscience if I passed over the criticism which I consider unjust in silence.

The meeting in the shipyard created a huge amount of interest among the Western journalist accredited in Poland. For the next few days, the meeting was the number one topic in reports from Poland.

The meeting was also echoed in the columns of the Polish press with unusual loudness. I counted about 100 different items in dailies and periodicals on this subject.

Aside from recognition and praise, the press also expressed criticism. I consider this very important because it illustrates the changes that are occurring in political customs. Could anyone in the seventies have imagined that criticism of a member of the government leadership would be published?

Avoiding the temptation to dwell on articles on the meeting more deeply, I should deal with one of them for a short while because it covers a subject that was widely discussed after the meeting.

The subject was tackled by T. Kolodziejczyk in ZYCIE PARTII (Issue No 20 from 28 September 1983), in a feuilleton entitled "Loneliness" ["Samotnosc"]. In it, the author expressed surprise and regret that I received no support from party members during the meeting, who after all had been present. In a word, I was all alone during an encounter with my adversaries. When "Free Europe" heard about the article, it immediately sounded out in a triumphant tone: "Look, ladies and gentlemen! Even a party journal has had to admit that no one supported Rakowski, not even members of the party." The intentions of these gentlemen are all too clear, so it is not worth speaking of this. However, the following question, which I have come across quite often, does require a response: Why are party members silent? Why did none of them stand up and shout "enough of this noise, we want to listen"? I have also wondered about the reasons for this silence. I may be wrong, but I think the main reason is that everyone who had come to listen to what a government representative had to say was struck with surprise because of the situation. Because the normal procedure for this kind of meeting was broken during the very first minute and an unusually aggressive organized group made its presence known immediately, it is no wonder that everyone else found himself in a situation similar to that of spectators at a boxing match. Let me recall that the main attack and the only attack was directed against me. I believe that as the meeting became more dramatic, most of the participants began to feel more and more like spectators. Curiosity as to how this duel would end took the place of political thinking. Although it is not out of the question that some people lacked courage, I do not think this is a main reason for the silence.

I wish to explain that I did not feel in the slightest bit lonely when I stood on the podium. After all, I was keeping an eye on the hall and aside from faces carrying expressions of huge interest, I also observed faces carrying expressions of approval for what I was saying. I know that these comrades were on my side.

Now it is time to answer the next accusation. It boils down to one sentence: "You have imposed a brutal form of political battle and have used expressions that do not befit a deputy premier." This is also an irresponsible accusation and above all a biased one, because an answer should also be given to the question: who gave the meeting its sharp tone? Was it I who started whistling when I entered the hall? Was it I who started hurling insults? Was it I who addressed a particular group of people using the familiar form of address, "you"? When I entered the hall, I did not even dream about referring to such things as the Himalayas, the fields of the Ukraine, and so on. The aggressive language and tone of voice I used in places was because of circumstances I had not created. While standing in front of this organized aggressive group, was I supposed to calmly swallow the insults just because they were coming from workers, and so I must not criticize their behavior? With all due respect for the workers class and appreciating their historically justified key role in society, I do not think at all that every worker, whateever his ethical and political standing, should be given privileged treatment like a holy figure which must not be moved at any cost. For example, am I supposed to treat a young worker who threw stones at the peacekeeping forces during a street demonstration last year as a key force as well?

Getting back to the meeting in the shipyard hall, I ask: Was I supposed to treat these shouting people like sacred cows? Why?

Those who thought it appropriate to berate me and speak about despised workers are false "friends of the people." They berate me because they think it is politically necessary. Their defense of the workers is full of hypocrisy. There were also people who tossed their heads at what I said about cows. This is what I said: "Not one of us would be working in this shipyard were it not for the (socialist) system. Not one of us would have finished school. But for socialism we would be tending cows. I would be tending cows myself." Some farmers felt insulted by this. They thought I was mocking their work. I told them by letter that what I had said was just a figure of speech meant to remind us of the great social advancement which millions of people have experienced in People's Poland. After all, millions of people moved from the overpopulated and often starving rural areas into the cities after the war, and they had left behind simple jobs which required no education in order to start complicated jobs. They had left poverty to join relative prosperity. I have explained to my critics that the expression I used had nothing to do with disrespect for the work of farmers. I am only discussing this matter because those who criticized my expression have "forgotten" its last few words, namely that "I would be tending cows myself." I am the son of a peasant from Greater Poland. There are people who read or hear something and only select extracts from it that suit their way of thinking and that enable them to express their disapproval and even hatred. This is a dishonest way of behaving. Unfortunately, it appears often.

If I am to express my views on the criticism concerning my behavior, in other words on my gesticulations, language, and so on, then I think that if one omits those who are my avowed opponents and who go into a rage at the very sound of my voice, the remainder of the people present at the meeting were shocked because they were quite simply not used to such a form of political battle. It reminds me of a letter I received many years ago from a teacher who had seen the "The World and Poland" ["Swiat i Polska"] program on TV and wrote: "What kind of discussion is it where everyone has a different opinion? What are our young people supposed to adhere to?" I am ashamed to say this, but it is true that for many years, successive waves of Poles grew up in complete ignorance of what political battle is and what rules govern it. For many years, politicians had no meaning in the minds of society. Instead, there were social activists whose behavior was not -- and could not be -- different from that of thousands of their colleagues. Social and political life created the impression that there was one kind of politician. There was indeed no possibility for a person occupying some function in public life to reveal himself and show his personality. Therefore, the reactions politicians are encountering today are no wonder. But that is not all. I have heard the following during criticism of my behavior: "This does not become a deputy premier." This is interesting, because on the one hand a critic of my behavior would like to see me as a fullblooded person, one whose mind is in the right place and possessing both attributes and flaws; in other words, he seeks in me all the qualities that everyone possesses and does not want members of the authorities to be gods on a pedestal, yet on the other hand.... Exactly, what on the other hand? On the other hand, I should radiate forth majesty of authority. I should also measure my steps carefully and every word I utter should appear to be profound and carefully premediated. There should be no slipups, no mistakes, and no weakness. Now try to reconcile the two.

Another group of critics consists of those who, carefully and honestly analyzing what I said in Gdansk, say: "You forgot to say that...." or "You should have recalled that ..." or "You should have explained to them that...." I accept these remarks without a shadow of dismay. While thinking back over the meeting, I have also said to myself that I forgot some convincing argument, that I could have explained something even better, and so on. What had I not done so?

I will try to answer this question by describing how I felt when mounting the podium. I view the hall and I assume that those present include people who like me as well as those who do not, that there may even be those who are hostile toward me, indifferent, or just curious.

So I try to conduct the meeting in such a way that my listeners will be interested in my point of view and in the policy I represent. I try to use arguments that might not occur to the listeners themselves, encourage them to take a broader look at some fact, event, and so on. I must remember to reach these goals throughout the meeting. But that is not all. While expressing some thought, I must also remember that there may be someone present who is secretly recording what I am saying and will release it to the world tomorrow, and that "Free Europe" may see to it that my words return to Poland taken out of context, and in addition distorted and supplemented with some malicious and deceitful commentary. I cannot ignore the presence of our journalists either. How will they present what I have just said? For example, will an argument I have used while polemizing with some view, an argument which exactly suits the moment when it was spoken, suits the people and the atmosphere in the hall, be correctly interpreted during a TV transmission or in a press report? I must also not forget that because of the office I hold, there are subjects which I can only speak about ex cathedra. But even this is not all. Knowing the country's political life and the current state of thought, I can guess the sort of questions I will be asked and what sort of views will be expressed during the discussion. But this is only guesswork and assumptions so there is no possibility of preparing more convincing or less convincing answers beforehand. These answers are formed while I am standing on the podium. Thus several parallel and exhaustive trains of thought run at one and the same time. That is also why advice like "you should have recalled that..." is unfortunately useless. If I did not say something, if I forget something, or failed to find a convincing argument, it is obviously because it was beyond the limits of my possibilities at a given moment and my brain was unfortunately not in a position to give out more.

Finally, I would be lying if I said that the meeting in the shipyard has left no mark on me. It is still in my mind. Yes, it is true that I am pleased that I did not bend in the face of a group of hooligans.

But on the other hand I was bitter, very bitter, to perceive in that hall more clearly than ever before that we all need to make a still greater effort and display good will and patience in order to achieve much-desired accord on several matters that are most important for our country.

RYBICKI ON GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR NEXT 6 MONTHS

AU051543 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Jan 84 pp 1-2

[Report on statement made by Zygmunt Rybicki, undersecretary of state in the Office of the Council of Ministers: "The Lines of the Government's Work During the First 6 Months of 1984"]

[Excerpts] It is true that 1983 closed with results that were better than anticipated. However, we should remember that the plan for 1983 could be defined as being a way of making up for the production losses we suffered at the beginning of the eighties, as well as for raising the level to which we satisfy the needs of the people. We made up for somewhat more than was anticipated. This is good because we started on a better footing in order to implement the tasks of the current year. However, this by no means signifies that we have shaken off our worst troubles or problems, especially since the rate at which we were making up for arrears was somewhat slower during the second half of 1983 than it had been during the first few months of 1983.

The tasks facing the light and chemical industry and the food economy as well as activities that promote exports were put foremost in the sphere of the national economy and so, therefore, were the general problems facing industry and food production.

This is a group of issues that are directly related to the market situation as well as to the further limitation of inflationary phenomena, because the effective counteraction of these phenomena can only take place in the sphere of the kind of production that provides the conditions for better supplies to the market. Speaking figuratively, our aim is to ensure that every zloty is fully supported by quality goods.

These priorities indicate the need for a far-reaching industrial realignment. For example, the growth of agricultural production is related to both the increased efforts of the farmers, better storage facilities, and processing of agricultural produce, as well as to satisfying the demand for the means of production more fully. It is enough to point out the complexity of such a task as developing the production of tractors in order to show that these activities concern the entire national economy.

The mapping out of the crucial lines of government work in 1984 is also planned according to an analysis of the obstacles and the difficulties that we should overcome as well as the ones that could become a threat. In the economic sphere these difficulties are, among others, the following phenomena, phenomena that are already present or ones that are caused by external factors: the country's indebtedness, economic sanctions, the unfavorable price relations for Poland in the world economy, and the disproportions we have come across in the economic situation, which can all be seen in the very bad state of our transportation or the need for the development of the communal infrastructure and housing construction.

There are also obstacles, Professor Rybicki said, that hinge on habits and the state of peoples' consciousness. These are the kind of phenomena that the head of the government was referring to, phenomena such as disproportions in the wage system, outdated standards and quotas, poor quality, bad investment habits, not the best attitude to simple innovations and organizational progress, and finally, the improper exploitation of working time.

In order to overcome these obstacles we must take advantage of our reserves. This was discussed during the recent meeting between voivodas and the Council of Ministers. These reserves are, above all, the chance provided by the economic reform which will exhibit its real value more fully in 1984. Furthermore, they include reserves of working labor and therefore we need an answer to the question -- where does our working time escape to? This is a task for us in 1984 along with the general promotion of saving as a habit, as well as the fight for good quality and the proper organization of work. We can overcome these obstacles by welcoming every initiative, every idea for creative activity, and every quest for better solutions. The spirit of innovation must be generally prevalent. This is particularly important in the fields of scientific and technological progress. This is why an important task facing the government in 1984 will be to tackle the problems of inventiveness, technical improvement, and the implementation of the achievements of science and technology. This will tie in with the new organizational and legis ative solutions, and an important task is to prevent the depreciation of our fixed assets in the national economy.

The basic conditions for the effective implementation of the tasks for 1984 are, primarily: the correct development of the international situation, the further consolidation of general and economic ties with CEMA member-countries, and the proper functioning of the state spparatus. I would like to draw a little attention to the latter.

Every weakness and every slip, even those made by individuals, in the activities of state bodies is harmful. This is why, in accordance with the premier's recommendations, so much attention will be attached to improving the state as well as the activities of the state administration.

In 1984 further efforts will be made to improve the state administration. We are expecting to have fewer legal regulations and anticipate that more effort should be directed toward the proper implementation of the existing law.

It will be a difficult year that will be marked by great effort, a year that we are beginning in the conviction that it will be marked by continued achievements in the development of the country and the building of national accord.

RESULTS OF PRICE INCREASE CONSULTATIONS

LD062147 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 6 Jan 84

[By PAP journalist Janusz Kotarski]

[Text] Warsaw 6 Jan (PAP) -- The findings of the poll on the choice of food price rises variant in Poland, already presented to the public, are followed by the results of consultations conducted by various political and social organizations and trade unions. The results of the latter have been compiled by the Office for Prices and will be carried by the press tomorrow.

All in all, 102 comprehensive opinions were obtained. Social discussion resulted in numerous remarks, some of them very critical.

In the opinion of trade unions the mechanisms of the reform are not effective enough in preventing increases in production costs and putting pressure on the growth in labour productivity, reduction of wastefulness and overstaffing. The results of such phenomena are later paid for by the consumers via prices. Hence the concern that rises in prices of basic foodstuffs will results in considerable increases in prices of related and similar goods as well as industrial goods and services seems justified.

The National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) has pointed up to a lack of ties between price and income policies. This results in an unjust distribution of incomes among individual social and occupational groups. But simultaneously, according to PRON, too big a part of incomes is paid out in the form of social welfare payments, and is not directly dependent on the effects of work.

The Federation of Consumers in turn indicates there is no guarantee that the food price rise will contribute to the market's recovery, since one cannot expect either a full scrapping of subsidies to food production or that the [words indistinct] stay on a level which would make it possible to abandon rationing. The price rises, in the federation's opinion, will only make the spiral of inflation go up to a higher level and will result in a further decrease in Polish zloty's purchasing power.

In the course of consultations proposals were also made cncerning a different shaping or price policies. Mention is due to the opinion expressed by the Consultative Economic Council. A proposal has been made to limit the scope and scale of the food price rises so that its overall financial efforts do not exceed the sum of 90 billion zlotys (in the 1st draft variant submitted by the Office for Prices the sum was 120 billion zlotys, in the 2nd variant -- 164 billion zlotys). At the same time, the offsetting of the decline in budget revenues stemming from such a solution should come as a result of bringing the prices of high standard consumer durables to levels securing market balance for those goods. A similar postulate came from the trade unions which moved that the price rises be either shifted to luxury goods, or that high-income earners pay a tax amounting to 300 zlotys per month, with the foodstuffs prices remaining unchanged.

The detailed remarks submitted, among others, by the trade unions, the Polish Union of Retirees, disability pensioners and the disabled, also contain a postulate for lowering the scale of the proposed food price rises, especially as regards the products which constitute the basic diet of those worst-off. Parallely, a necessity has been stressed for higher compensations of the effects of the rises, with particular regard to speeding up the 3rd stage of revalorisation of disability and old age pensions. In its stand on the remarks and opinions, the Office for Prices reaffirms the correctness of the view which holds that foodstuff prices should be taken into consideration within a broad context of the economic policy as a whole.

According to the estimates made by the Office for Prices, [words indistinct] of the effects of foodstuff price rises onto related and similar goods should not surpass, in an annual scale, the sum of about 5 billion zlotys, but prices of those goods may rise by more or less 2-3 percent, and the corresponding expenditure -- by 20-30 zlotys monthly per capita. The growth in retail prices, and, simultaneously, in the cost of living, is supposed to amount to 15-16 percent for the entire 1984, 7 percent of which is the spillover from the rises introduced in 1983.

EXPORTS 'COULD TRANSFORM' ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD061159 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] [no dateline as received] Poland's debts in 1984 will grow from $27.5 billion to $29.4 billion. Debts in the socialist countries, especially in the Soviet Union, will also grow by R700 million, writes Piotr Cegielski in the POLISH AGENCY INTERPRESS news bulletin. The writer notes that the increase in debt will be a result of the postponement in payment of dollar credits for 1984, and in the case of government-guaranteed credits -- if an agreement on their repayment is not concluded -- percentage sums on these credits as well. As far as debts in rubles is concerned, they will grow mainly as a consequence of obtaining new credits in the USSR. At the latest Sejm session main attention in the debate was focused not on technical questions of debt (payment of approximately $1.4 billion in percentage sums and a freeze in the increase in all types of dollar credits is envisaged for 1984) but on prospects for exports, the one point of incentive that could transform external trade into an active factor of Polish economic development.

The continuing deterioration in Poland's position in world commerce is causing alarm. In 1979 Poland occupied 17th place in the world in size of trade turnover and 16th in the field of major exporters. Three years later it is in 35th position, and in exports, Poland is placed at 39th. The portion of Poland's trade turnover in world commerce has decreased over this period from 1.1 to 0.6 percent. In 1983 Polish exports in fixed prices stood at 35 percent lower than in 1980, whereas imports went down more than 45 percent.

This is why in 1984 it is so important to strive to attain an export figure three times higher than the rate of growth of the national income and twice as much as the growth in industrial production. Maintaining this ratio over a period of several years is one of the conditions of Poland's economic development and an increase in its share in the international distribution of labor.

Quite clearly, Poland's position in the world market does not depend merely on its domestic situation and economic policy. Eliminating political barriers in Poland's trade with the Western world will be of advantage to both sides. However, it wasn't Poland that created them, and that is why we believe we have grounds for saying that Poland's balance of payments will ward off the crisis for longer than necessary [as received] P. Cegielski notes in conclusion.

NATIONAL MEETING TO END ACCOUNTABILITY CAMPAIGN

LD071922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] The accountability-election campaign in the ranks of the PZPR, which has at present about 2.2 million members, has entered a decisive phase, head of the PZPR Central Committee Information Department Jerzy Majka said during a press conference for foreign journalists. Voivodship conferences are now taking place, which should be over by the end of January. Discussions are being carried out on the basis of the resolutions of the ninth congress and the decisions of the 13th and 14th PZPR Central Committee Plenums. During meetings to date, about 30 percent of the party members, and even 100 percent in small organizations, have voiced their views. Much space in the discussion is given to the need to solve problems by ourselves [words indistinct]. There is broad discussion of the introduction of the economic reform; the vital need to increase labor productivity; the standard of living; and problems of culture and youth upbringing.

The down-to-earth tone of statements is typical. A considerable increase in the activeness of party organization especially in the worker milieu, is noticeable. The requirements of activeness caused about 8,000 people in the last 3 months to be crossed off the membership list or to leave the PZPR. At the same time about 5,000 new members entered the ranks.

The final note of the campaign will be a national conference of delegates, in which the delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress will take part. It will probably meet at the beginning of March this year. It is envisaged that the slogan "What are we fighting for; where are we going?" will be approved. Answering questions, Jerzy Majka stated that the party does not usurp the monopoly on being right on all issues, on deciding everything on behalf of society. The reason for the existence of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, and for coalition and cooperation of the ZSL and the SD, he stated, is to reach compromises on the basis of the Constitution. Of course, he added, one must take into consideration our international alliances and also the role of the working class and thus of our party.

ARMY POLITICS ADMINISTRATION MEETS ON IDEOLOGY

AU051646 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 31 Dec 83 pp 1-2

[Colonel Adam Glowacki report: "The Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces"]

[Excerpts] As the Central Institution of the Ministry of National Defense, the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces conveys all incentives for ideological and educational activities in the Armed Forces. An energetic and radical party organization carries out its activities in this institution, and for its members loyalty and dedication to the idea of socialism is an expression of patriotism and devotion to the people's homeland.

The results of the comrades' daily party and military service are very effective and are taken stock of very favorably. The stormy political affairs of the recent past were proof of this, and it was also confirmed by the accountability-electoral conference of the PZPR's Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and its subordinate institutions, which was held in Warsaw on 29 December.

General of Arms Jozef Baryla, PZPR Central Committee candidate member, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Armed Forces, and deputy minister of national defense, was present among the delegates of the conference.

Colonel Zdzislaw Jatczak, first secretary of the PZPR Committee of the central institution of the Ministry of National Defense, took part in the conference.

An appraisal of the party's past term of office was contained in the accountability-programmatic report, which was read by Colonel Henryk Krynski, first secretary of the PZPR Committee's Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces.

It was a difficult term of office, the report said. It is, therefore, time for us to stand a difficult test. But we are richer in experiences that have been validated by the events of the past. The upheavals that were connected with the crisis and the frequently dramatic experiences we had were yet another test for many of us and proved to be the first big party struggle for many of our younger comrades-in-arms.

The past term of office, therefore, carries all the hallmarks of a special term, and that is so for many reasons. We achieved a peak of activity during this term in the ideological and political fight against antisocialist forces. This activity was characterized by a high standard of ideological, moral, and organizational cohesion within the party ranks, and their highly principled ideological attitude in confrontation with external and domestic ideological subversion. This activity was also distinguished by a high level of subordination to party and military command during martial law, while we were overcoming the sociopolitical and economic crisis, and creating, as well as consolidating, the national rebirth movement.

The report stated that an honest reckoning was made by groups of party and primary party organization members at the accountability-electoral meetings of the past 2 and 1/2 year term of office. The meetings were held in an atmosphere of political maturity, ideological fervor, and profound concern for the state of party work. They accurately defined many constructive remakrs and motions aimed at making everyday party activities more dynamic.

This is closely connected with the awareness of the shortcomings of these activities in certain fields. The accountability-programmatic report honestly presented these shortcomings for the party's appraisal. They included, among other things, world outlook problems and the propagation of secular culture, the growth of the party's ranks, party influence on soldiers' family circles, and the not always satisfactory organizational and methodological assistance being given to the party by the executive committees of primary party organizations, whose work was exhibiting weaknesses.

General of Arms Jozef Baryla, PZPR Central Committee candidate member, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces, and deputy minister of national defense, took the floor during the discussion.

He began by broadly discussing the crucial problems facing the international situation, its complex determinants and influence on the development of the domestic situation within our country. He then devoted much attention to the role of party members in the continuing political battle. He stressed the great need to further consolidate the ideological and political cohesion of the Armed Forces and the imperviousness of its ranks.

After then saying that Poland will be the way the party is [taka Polska jaka partia], J. Baryla said that difficult party tasks are awaiting us. These will demand even greater activeness and militancy, ideological fervor and courageous actions, and the consistent implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. There is room for every comrade in a soldier's uniform in this action program.

In view of the complex external and internal situation General Baryla defined the immediate and future tasks facing party-political work in the Armed Forces. He pointed out the important role of party organizations and of PZPR members in implementing it every day and in every office of military service.

The participants of the accountability-electoral conference of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and its subordinate institutions adopted a resolution -- a program of activities -- at the end of the accountability-electoral conference.

Colonel Ryszard Maluta was elected secretary of the PZPR Committee of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces.

1,124 PEOPLE ACCEPT AMNESTY BY EXPIRATION DATE

LD061925 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] [First unidentified voice] A total of 1,124 people have availed themselves of amnesty up to 31 December. The time for coming out into the open expired at the end of the year. What is the legal situation of those who would like to report only now?

[Second unidentified voice] Such a possibility exists any time. It is true that now such people cannot rely on total immunity because the final date set by the Amnesty Act has expired. Nevertheless, voluntary confession of a committed offence will, in such a case, be considered as a demonstration of goodwill when assessing and evaluating a person's actions. In line with the binding provisions of law, this is always considered as a vital extenuating circumstance throughout the application of penal proceedings and its various rigors. What is most vital is the fact that it is taken into consideration when passing sentence for the committed offense as an extenuating circumstance.

PZPR'S GLOWCZYK ADDRESSES DKP CONGRESS

LD071613 Warsaw International Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Alternate member of the PZPR Politburo Jan Glowczyk has addressed a rally in Nuernberg held on the occasion of the congress of the West German Communist Party. The Polish representative highly assessed the commitment of the West German Communists in the defence of peace and security threatened by imperialism. He pointed to the fact that Poland is the object of particularly aggressive attacks within the framework of an anti-communist crusade. The Polish party official said that human kind is facing a new stage in the arms race. The installation of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, including the Federal German territory, poses a serious threat. It disrupts the existing balance of forces. Of great significance in the present situation are the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Polish nation, Mr Glowczyk said, is aware of the close interdependence between the security of socialist Poland and peace in Europe and the world.

BRIEFS

NEW TU BULLETIN -- The first edition of the monthly ZWIAZKOWY BIULETYN PRAWNO-ORGANIZACYJNY is at the printer's. It will be published by the Publishing Institute of the Trade Unions. The publishers plan for the monthly to contain all the legal acts in force that provide the basis upon which the unions function. The two first editions will be devoted almost in their entirety to this purpose. In addition to this the bulletin will carry information and opinions pertaining to union affairs, explanations of and commentaries on such regulations as those of the Labor Law or the Insurance Law, as well as explanations by the institutions and offices that deal with union activity. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jan 84 LD]

NATIONALITY COUNCILS HOLD PLENUMS 6 JAN

Hungarian Plenum

AU062014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/1/1984 -- The plenary meeting of the Council of Working People of Magyar Nationality of Romania took place in Bucharest. It examined the tasks incumbent on the council for the fulfillment of the single national plan of the country's socio-economic development in 1984, of the plan of development of agriculture and food industry, of the special programmes and of the other documents set by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of November 1983 and endorsed by the higher forums of worker and revolutionary democracy, by the Grand National Assembly.

Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, attended the proceedings of the plenary meeting.

The report read by Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Working People of Magyar Nationality, shows that after 65 years since the setting up of the unitary Romanian national state, the Romanian society appears as a united society, formed of social classes and categories linked by the same interests and aspirations, working in close brotherhood.

It was stressed that one of the great achievements of the Romanian socialist society was the correct resolution of the national question, in the spirit of the principles of scientific socialism. An eloquent expression is the rational distribution of the production forces throughout the country's territory, the development of all zones, the conditions provided for all citizens, regardless of nationality, to fully assert their aptitudes, to take active part in the management of the socio-economic activity, in the governing of the whole country. It was also stressed that the Romanian socialist state provided large possibilities for the maintenance of the nationalities' cultural and artistic traditions, for the development of culture and arts and the cultivation of the mother tongue.

The report emphasizes that, based on this reality, working people of Magyar nationality support the correct national policy of the RCP and of the Romanian state and reject any attempt of the reactionary and imperialist forces to defame the results scored in this domain, to interfere in Socialist Romania's domestic affairs, to sow division between Romanian working people and the nationalities, to promote nationalist, chauvinistic and irredentist ideas. The council's firm resolution was expressed to further do everything possible to strengthen the friendship and brotherhood between the Romanian working people irrespective of nationality.

Numerous participants took the floor during the proceedings.

The plenary meeting expressed the full adhesion of the working people of Magyar nationality to the foreign and home policy of the RCP and Romanian state, which fully accords with the Romanian nation's aspirations for peace and progress. A resolution was endorsed which expresses the unanimous will of the working people of Magyar nationality to work alongside the whole nation for the unflinching fulfillment of the internal and external policy of the RCP and of the Romanian state.

Emil Bobu took the floor at the close of the works of the plenary meeting.

The participants in the plenary meeting addressed a telegram to the CC of the RCP, to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

German Plenum

AU062040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/1/1984 -- On January 6 Bucharest hosted the plenary meeting of the Council of Working People of German Nationality in Romania. The plenum analyzed the tasks incumbent on the working people of German nationality for implementation of the plans of Romania's economic and social development in 1984.

Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP and Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP participated in the plenary meeting.

In the report presented by Eduard Eisenburger, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Working People of German Nationality, the fact was stressed that the single national plan for 1984, the state budget and the other documents highlight the consistence and firmness in which the Romanian Communist Party applies the general truths and the objective laws of the socialist construction to the specific conditions of the stage currently traversed by Romania.

Making an analysis of the tasks incumbent on the council for implementing the plan for 1984, the report mentions that alongside the whole people, the working people of German nationality are called to work most responsibly to achieve the economic targets planned for the next year. Stressed was the need for an amplification of the political and educational activity and of the work carried for patriotic and revolutionary education, for cultivating love for the homeland and for the party as also the friendship and collaboration among all the working people, irrespective of nationality.

During the debates the floor was taken by many participants who pointed out that a great gain of the Romanian contemporary society was the principled, democratic and humanistic solution found to the national question and pointed out that the socialist society provides for all the working people in Romania fully equal rights, wide democratic freedoms and true conditions for the multilateral manifestation of the human personality. In the context the participants in the debates highlighted that a de facto ensurance of the right to work and of remuneration according to the results of the work done, and of the right to free tuition, the thriving of the culture and art in mother tongue make the base of the fraternity and indestructible unity between the Romanian people and the other nationalities living in Romania.

The speakers also expressed their total adhesion to the policy of peace and collaboration of the RCP, of the Romanian state, and were highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity on the international plane, of the initiatives and actions taken for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear above all, the prevention of a nuclear war and the safeguarding of peace, the attainment of all nations' ideals of freedom, independence and progress, of peoples' aspirations to live in a world without weapons and wars, a world of peaceful understanding and collaboration.

The plenary meeting endorsed a resolution which expresses the pledge taken by the working people of German nationality to work closely united around the RCP and its general secretary for Romania's advance on the road to progress and welfare.

The participants adopted a telegram addressed to the CC of the RCP, to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Minority Question Viewed

AU071545 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1452 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/1/1984 -- On January 6, the Councils of the Working People of Magyar and German Nationality of Romania held plenary meetings in Bucharest. The meetings of these forums -- which hold a substantial share in the system of Romanian democracy -- are significant moments in the assertion and strengthening of the whole nation, which undoubtedly represents a prerequisite for the country's progress.

There is no secret that with badly dissimulated diversionary intentions a lot of fuss is made elsewhere as concerns a fantastic revival of the "national question" in Romania. That is why, it is instructive to see how the nationalities themselves regard these things. And their councils -- the composition of which virtually covers all social strata -- are their most authorized spokesmen.

Therefore, what do the nationalities think? A generic conclusion which can be drawn from both the reports and the debates of the two plenary meetings is that the resolution of the national question in postwar Romania has never been regarded tactically but strategically. The rights and freedoms of the nationalities are constitutionally sanctioned and enshrined in a broad spectrum of specific laws: The prohibition of any discrimination; the free use of the mother tongue; a strictly proportional representation to all forums -- from the parliament to the local bodies of state power, the councils of the nationalities in all the counties where they live; learning and cultural institutions providing for the development and free assertion of personality, for the cultivation of specific traditions.

But, as was with good reason stressed during the debates, all this would represent dead letter unless it were illustrated by highly palpable facts. Democracy starts with economic equality, and here the facts are categorical: Development rates obviously higher than the all-country average were recorded in previously poor counties, in those where other nationalities live included. Consequences: The creation of an impressive number of workplaces; the beneficial changes wrought in social structures; the access to all the gains of civilization; the effervescence of sociocultural life. "At the table of the large family the mother shares the bread among all her children with equal love," Suto Andras, a Magyar writer in Romania, said a few years ago in most eloquent terms. Indeed, all the addresses made during the recent plenary meetings converge towards this truth -- the building of the new material bases, of a new institutional framework of democracy, the law-like character of economic and political equality provided in Romania a system of conditions which are indispensable to the complete resolution of the national question. A question that was justly and thoroughly solved. With good reason and with legitimate pride President Nicolae Ceausescu said it would have been fortunate if everywhere in the world the national question had been solved the way it was in Romania.

Therefore, it is only natural that the nationalities should express -- as they virtually do in the telegrams sent to the Romanian head of state -- full adhesion to the country's home and foreign policy. As it is equally natural for them to reject -- and they do reject vigorously -- any attempt on the part of the reactionary, imperialist forces at denigrating the results scored in the resolution of the national question, at interfering in the affairs of Socialist Romania, at sowing discord among the Romanian working people and those of other nationalities, at promoting nationalist, chauvinist and irredentist ideas.

ELENA CEAUSESCU BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS HELD

Predeal Ceremony

AU071435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/01/1984 -- On Saturday, January 7 a ceremony was held in the mountain resort of Predeal marking the birthday and long revolutionary activity of Academician Elena Ceausescu, d.eng., member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology. The ceremony was attended by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, other members of the party and state leadership.

In this festive atmosphere, the Romanian prime minister handed over to Elena Ceausescu the letter of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The ceremony was a proof of the RCP and the whole Romanian people's high appreciation of the activity Elena Ceausescu carries on in the political, scientific and cultural fields for the attainment of the Romanian people's aspirations after progress, welfare, freedom and independence, for the cause of socialism and peace. The feelings of esteem and valuation were highlighted which all the citizens in Romania nurture for Elena Ceausescu, for her active contribution, alongside the RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, to the implementation of the home and foreign policy the RCP and the Romanian state, to the continuous development of Romanian science, education and culture, to the translation into fact of the RCP programme for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance towards communism. The ceremony was also an opportunity to highlight the activity Academician Elena Ceausescu, d.eng., carries on in scientific research, directly guiding the activities carried on in this domain, to underscore her merits in the promotion and application of the gains of the revolution in science and technology to all sectors of socialist construction.

Voicing the feelings of valuation of the RCP and of the Romanian people, Nicolae Ceausescu, the other members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership congratulated Elena Ceausescu conveying her warm wishes of long life, happiness, good health and power of work, of further and ever greater successes in the fulfillment of the highly responsible tasks entrusted to her.

Officials Attend Ceremony

AU081415 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, first deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, was feted on her birthday and on her longstanding revolutionary activity at a ceremony that took place yesterday in Predeal resort. Along with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the ceremony was attended by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Manea Manescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, Petru Enache, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, and Marin Nedelcu, first secretary of the Brasov County party committee.

Feted at Banquet

AU072037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/1/1984 -- Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, was paid homage on her birthday and her long revolutionary activity by the Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the Government of Romania, who offered a banquet for her on Saturday night in Sinaia. Together with President Nicolae Ceausescu, attending were Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, the other members of the party and state leadership. The attendants expressed the high appreciation of the RCP and Romanian people for her tireless activity of politician, prominent scientist and scholar, put at the service of Romania's further thriving, of the general progress of scientific knowledge and of the attainment of the lofty ideals of peace, civilization and welfare of mankind. The members of the party and state leadership warmly congratulated Elena Ceausescu and wished her power to work and new successes in her entire activity.

DOBRESCU REPRESENTS RCP AT DKP CONGRESS

AU071426 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Proceedings of the DKP Congress opened yesterday in Nuernberg. The RCP is represented at the congress by Comrade Miu Dobrescu [candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee].

Delivers RCP Message

AU071823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 7/1/84 -- Taking the floor during the Sixth [as received] Congress of the German Communist Party, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, addressed, on behalf of the Romanian Communist Party and of its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, cordial greetings and a message of friendship and solidarity and wishes of success in the proceedings, to the delegates to the congress and to all militants of that party.

Romanian Communists, the working people in Romania -- the speaker said -- follow with great interest and empathy the activity of the German Communist Party for safeguarding the working people's interest, for the attainment of the aspirations after progress and welfare, for detente and disarmament, for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, for peace, security and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

The speaker showed satisfaction at the fine relations of friendship developing between the Romanian Communist Party and the German Communist Party. "We are convinced" -- he said -- "that these relations, underlain by the principles of independence and equality of rights, by mutual confidence and esteem, will further develop going down as an outstanding contribution to the promotion of understanding and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of international security and cooperation".

Mentioning that the proceedings of the German Communist Party were held in conditions of serious deterioration of the situation in Europe and throughout the world, the RCP representative stressed that the deployment of new nuclear missiles in some European states paved the way to the escalation of the nuclear arms race, the enhancement of the war threat, of a nuclear disaster with serious implications for the peoples' life.

In this situation, the initiatives and actions of the RCP and Romanian state, of President Nicolae Ceausescu personally, pursue the taking of urgent measures for halting the emplacement of the new missiles in Europe, the freeing of the continent of any kind of nuclear weapon, the strengthening of peace and seucrity of European peoples and of the whole world.

"Now", the RCP representative said, "we consider as more necessary than ever the concerted action and close collaboration of all peoples, social and political anti-imperialist and progressive forces, of the broad mass of people, of the whole public opinion for preventing the escalation of arming, for disarmament, nuclear above all, for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, for the defence of mankind's supreme rights to existence, life, freedom and peace". He stressed that Romania was decided to further participate in the activity of all European and international bodies for disarmament and peace, inspired by the wish to help building a nuclear-free, peaceful and united Europe, a world of peace and equal collaboration among all nations, irrespective of social system."

After presenting other coordinates of the Romanian foreign policy, the RCP representative said in conclusion:

"Starting from the need for strengthening peace and ensuring the peoples' right to free and independent life, the Romanian Communist Party resolutely works for the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity with all communist and worker parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with other democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist parties and forces everywhere, considering that the strengthening of this collaboration and solidarity is an historic necessity and meets all world nations' aspirations after peace, friendship and collaboration. We are firmly convinced that by acting in full unity, the peoples can prevent the course to nuclear catastrophe and impose disarmament and peace."

Meets With SDP Official

AU051925 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 5/1/1984 -- Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now visiting Federal Germany, met Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski, member of the Presidium of the Social-Democratic Party of that country. Warm greetings were conveyed to the SDP leadership, to the party's chairman Willy Brandt, from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP.

Hans-Jurgen Wischnewski requested that the RCP leader be conveyed cordial greetings.

With emphasis on the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Social-Democratic Party of Federal Germany, they expressed the wish to develop them in future, too, in the interests of the two parties and countries. During the interview, highlighted was the necessity of further efforts for disarmament, nuclear above all, for strengthening security, collaboration and peace in Europe and the world over.

SUNDIC ON REMOVAL OF NATO DEPUTY CHIEF

LD061740 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Here is the daily news topical foreign political commentary. In connection with the news of the dismissal in the NATO SupremeCommand, our commentator Milika Sundic wonders why NATO deputy commander, West German General Kiessling, has been recalled and whether this indicates some changes in this military alliance:

Something major must have happened in the NATO Supreme Command when the second in command, German General Kiessling, had to depart without an official farewell. The FRG at one time made great efforts to have its general, Guenter Kiessling, elected as deputy commander of NATO, but now it has waived his services without further ado. It is no secret that U.S. General Rogers could not stand Kiessling and that he bypassed him in making all important decisions within the jurisdiction of the NATO Supreme Command.

Not a great deal is otherwise known about General Kiessling, except that he was responsible for the Navy although he never belonged to this branch of the armed forces. As deputy commander he had to take care of the support for the European members of NATO provided by U.S. troops in Europe, but as far as we can judge he did not do this in the way expected of him. According to some assessments, as yet neither confirmed nor denied, the West German general advocated partnership in NATO and not subjugation to the United States. Kiessling's removal from the NATO Supreme Command coincides with the beginning of the installation of Pershing missiles in the FRG and a statement by the supreme commander, U.S. General Rogers, in which he said the possibility of NATO being first to use nuclear weapons in Europe should not be ruled out. Nobody criticized Rogers for this statement, at least not in the United States, but for Europeans it was like a cold shower. The statement by the NATO supreme commander was understood as implying that America's European allies will not be consulted on the use of nuclear weapons in Europe, but there were no public debates with Washington about this.

When Guenter Kiessling was appointed deputy commander of NATO, there were considerable objections from America's allies because of the West Germans' insistance on this and because of possible reaction from the European public to the appointment of a West German general as deputy commander of NATO. General Rogers certainly played his part in Guenter Kiessling's removal, but the decision must have been made at a much higher level and certainly with the approval of the Bonn government. General Kiessling, as far as we know, has made no political statement and the nature of his disagreement with the supreme commander of NATO is not reliably known. It is assumed, however, that General Kiessling came into conflict with the Bonn Ministry of Defense, which recalled him. Moreover, the fact that Guenter was not accorded the usual farewell ceremony, indicates that Guenter's dismissal also has a political background.

It remains to be seen whether the Bonn government, in sacrificing General Kiessling, has sacrificed something else as well, and whether Kiessling's departure will perhaps mark the beginning of some changes in the NATO Supreme Command and in relations among the allies. Whatever the case, nothing like this has happened before during the existence of NATO.

PRISTINA RADIO ASSAILS ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

AU071533 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Unattributed Pristina Radio-Television commentary]

[Text] In the wake of the Albanian leadership's continuing interference in our internal affairs -- although Yugoslavia desires to have friendly relations with that neighboring country -- we are being [word indistinct] almost daily with instructions loaded with nationalism and irredentism. This message of the Stalinist propaganda machinery [word indistinct] with its anti-Yugoslav slant, is being carried through perfected methods drawn from the [word indistinct] arsenal of Enver Hoxha and his collaborators. The main goal of this arsenal is to incite and support the hostile nationalist and irredentist activity of the reactionary forces within the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and other areas of our country in order to destabilize socialist, self-managed, and nonaligned Yugoslavia and to destroy our constitutional order.

This anti-Yugoslav and long-term direction is being effected by the Albanian leadership with unprecedented duplicity and unlimited aggressiveness, particularly since the time of the demonstrations from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The Albanian leadership is also giving unreserved support to the reactionary and counter-revolutionary aims of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Yugoslavia, whose aim is to destroy the constitutional order and [word indistinct] the sovereignty of a sovereign state as Tito's Yugoslavia is.

Recently, more precisely on the day when the deserved sentence was passed on [word indistinct] the Fnverite arsenal assumed the task of defending the hostile and organized group in Gjilane, which uses the bombastic name of Albanikos. This group, having failed to sow divisions, was only able to set fire to some grain store. Radio Tirana again used the punishment of this group to shed crocodile tears for the fate of the Albanians in Kosovo and Yugoslavia. With the known methods of Great-Albania nationalist propaganda, they tried to impart lessons on how we should deal with the class enemies within the organized Yugoslav society. Contrary to the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the Albanian nationality, who see their destiny and future in socialist, self-managed, and nonaligned Yugoslavia, Enver Hoxha's propaganda machinery is apparently incapable or unwilling to understand that any organized attack against the existing constitutional order, which guarantees all rights to the Albanian nationality, cannot be seen in any other way except as purely hostile activity. We cannot, therefore, view the Tirana radio commentary in any other way except as flagrant interference on the part of Albania's leadership in the internal affairs and the undisputable rights of a sovereign state such as Yugoslavia.

What is obviously displeasing to the Albanian leadership is our uncompromising struggle against all trends barring the way to our progress and, in this context, also our open and determined struggle against the class enemy. On this basis, following the counterrevolutionary efforts from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism in Kosovo, the organized socialist forces led by the LC [passage indistinct].

These tasks were also defined in the recent meeting of the LCY Central Committee. [passage indistinct] We do know very well that our information system, even in the case of the most complicated problems, as is the struggle against the class enemy, is a source of terror for the members of the leadership of neighboring Albania, where sentences are passed even in the case of minor [word indistinct] without publication of the sentence by the respective organs; long sentences are passed on thousands of young men and women; innumerable intellectuals and workers are persecuted; and distinguished personalities of the revolution and of the Army in Albania are ruined.

The latest mysterious purges in which an entire generation of known names in the political and social scene disappeared have filled the cup of the known Stalinist and Enverite methods of settling accounts within the leadership circle and within Albanian society as a whole. [passage indistinct] whereas the enemies of the system in Yugoslavia, and therefore also in Kosovo, are pointed out openly by us, without worrying about either internal or foreign opinion. The people and all opinion must know this: Those who support the hostile Albanian nationalist and irredentist enemies, as official Tirana [words indistinct], means that they publicly admit that they have sunk up to their necks in obscene counterrevolutionary activity, which can be [word indistinct] only through revolutionary action [words indistinct] by the people, that is by all those who are part of Kosovo and are living in brotherhood and unity in this territory within the framework of socialist, self-managed Yugoslavia.

Tirana's chauvinistic and nationalist inventions about the alleged Great-Serb terror in Kosovo have become stable and resemble the innumerable refrains of a broken-down gramaphone. What else, but ridiculous, are official Tirana's pretentions of dictating to us such matters as when a minister of the SFRY or other leader may or may not visit the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Has Enver Hoxha reached that state where he believes that Tito's Kosovo is the same as, let us say, the District of Gjirokaster? Albania's leadership may decide when Prokop Murra or some other Albanian leader may go to Shkoder or to Korce. But when Fleet Admiral and Federal Secretary Branko Mamula comes to Kosovo, or some other leader goes to Coatia, Slovenia, or elsewhere within the borders of Yugoslavia, this is something that is determined and is coordinated by the SFRY leadership, of which the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is an integral part. In the final analysis, the tragi-comic paternalism of Tirana, which is also an unscrupulous interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, once again brought to light the real nationalist and chauvinistic nature of the anti-Yugoslav, and in essence also anti-Albanian policy of Enver Hoxha and his collaborators, which also prevents the development of good neighborly relations which nonaligned Yugoslavia, and particularly Comrade Tito, have always been interested in.

SOUTH AFRICAN 'AGGRESSION' IN ANGOLA CONDEMNED

LD062221 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1752 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, January 6 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today (Friday) expressed its deepest concern over the continuation of obvious aggression and occupation of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola by the racist regime of South Africa.

In its statement, the Yugoslav Government gave its full support at the same time and expressed its solidarity with the people of Angola, the front-line countries, and liberation movements in the south of Africa.

The fact that this aggression against Angola comes just at the time when the United Nations is discussing ways for a peaceful solution for the independence of Namibia is indicative of South Africa's going to subject the whole region to its domination, the Yugoslav Government's statement said.

The policy like this of South Africa's regime is turning the whole region into a global and acute troublespot of crisis and is posing a direct threat to peace and security at large, the statement added.

The situation like it is nobody can evade responsibility for such a course of developments in that part of the world, particularly those countries which, on account of their relations with the Republic of South Africa, can essentially influence its policy.

The Yugoslav Government calls on the world organization to denounce South African aggression in the sharpest of terms and take the most urgent measures for withdrawal without delays and conditions of the South African troops from the People's Republic of Angola. In the same way, the Yugoslav Government asks that adequate sanctions be applied aginst the South African aggressors.

OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON

LD062259 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- In connection with the latest Israeli military attack on and bombing of the Ba'labakk area in Lebanon, Zeljko Jeglic, official representative of the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat, made the following statement to the TANJUG diplomatic editor:

"It is with indignation and extreme concern that we have received the news about the latest bombing of the Ba'labakk area in Lebanon by the Israeli occupation forces, on which occasion innocent civilians, mostly innocent children and old people, were killed.

"We condemn most energetically this brutal attack by Israeli occupation forces as an act of extension of Israel's policy of occupation and domination in this country at a time when Lebanese national forces are making serious efforts to achieve agreement on the normalization of the situation in the country in order that conditions would thus be created to overcome the internal crisis.

At the same time we expect the most severe condemnation of this military attack on the part of the broad international community and that the most energetic measures will be taken in order that Israel's further aggression against Lebanon and possible new military reprisals against the innocent population in this country be curbed. Yugoslavia will continue to make efforts within the framework of the nonaligned countries and the broader international community along the line of normalizing the internal situation and preserving unity and integrity of independent and non-aligned Lebanon. It therefore considers the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from this country as the essential prerequisite for resolving the Lebanese crisis."

MIKA SPILJAK TO VISIT U.S. 1-4 FEBRUARY

LD061842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of President Ronald Reagan, Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of the SFRY, will pay an official working visit to the United States 1-4 February, 1984.

DRAGOSAVAC ON MINORITIES, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM061426 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 30 Dec 83 p 18

[Interview with LCY Presidium member Dusan Dragosavac by Ugo Baduel in Belgrade; date not given]

[Excerpt] Belgrade -- Question: Let us discuss topical, current issues. You have an often recurring problem of nationality, which sometimes manifests itself traumatically. What is the reason for this? Has the problem not been resolved?

Answer: Even Gramsci and Togliatti discussed the issue of nationality and nationalism, which is not dying down, but could in fact flare up, with economic development. In Yugoslavia there are minorities of Albanians (the most numerous), Czechs, Italians, Poles, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Romanians, Turks, Austrians, and Gypsies. From the outset we have called them "nationalities" rather than "minorities," and we have given them complete parity within the self-management system. There are now 2.5 million non-Slavs out of a total 22 million Yugoslavs and they suffer no discrimination and are perfectly integrated in all sectors, including the most elevated. We call the gypsies "Romanies" to avoid any hint, even lexical, of their traditional isolation, and their world organization always asks to hold its meetings in our country, pointing to us as an example. Relations with the Italians are excellent. The difficulties are mainly in the south, where there is a burdensome tradition of backwardness. Among the negative influences there is the 500-year Turkish domination. In the north, however, for better or worse, Austria was dominant, and the Italians there are like those of Lombardy.

Question: But there is the issue of Kosovo, which seems very tense following the events of 2 years ago and to which you devoted a Central Committee session just a few days ago.

Answer: Yes, there is the Kosovo problem. I believe that the prime reason for this agitation must be sought in structural causes. Mass education opened up various faculties, but the majority opted for the humanities, setting their sights on administrative jobs. Large-scale youth unemployment has thus come about, which is exacerbating dissatisfaction and the crisis. Of course our foreign adversaries are waging a kind of psychological war in this connection, to some effect, but the real causes of the crisis are internal and we must resolve them through reforms and more democracy. State power must be used only in instances of terrorism and destructive actions.

Question: Let us discuss the economic crisis. Yugoslavia now has a foreign debt of $19 billion and Markovic recently told LE MONDE in an interview that $6 billion of this is a result of increased interest rates in recent years. According to the official figure, inflation is running at 30 percent. Why?

Answer: In barely 40 years Yugoslavia has changed from a backward country, 80 percent agricultural, into an industrial country (with a third of the labor force devoted to agriculture) of medium development. Between the fifties and the eighties the GDP increased from 64 (with the world rate equivalent at 100) to 141. The growth rate during those years was 5.5 percent a year, compared to the world average of 2.7 percent. In 1980 the per capita income was $3,200. All this happened, however, at the cost of imbalances, overconsumption, erroneous investments, and mistaken forecasts. Today, of a total 22 million inhabitants, 6 million are employed in social sectors and 2 million are pensioners: that is, 8 million citizens live on income from social funds. Add to this the fact that a third of the population is still occupied in agriculture and that many of the 700,000 - 800,000 emigres are returning. In an international context like the present one, with the rise in the dollar rate and in oil prices, negative effects are inevitable. I would also add the factor of an educational lag behind technological developments.

In our "stabilization" program we made a number of strategic options affecting the future and requiring a number of sacrifices now. The problem is how to apply these options to day-to-day life. For instance, there is a certain tendency to maneuver prices through the administrative system -- entirely Eastern -- of "coupons" instead of through market rules, and this conflicts with our organization of the economy. I do not believe that self-management is to blame for the crisis. Indeed, I believe that makes it possible better to absorb the effects of the present situation and also prevent social disorders. Anyway, I am still optimistic.

KOSOVO CONVICTS AIR VIEWS ON 'KOSOVO-REPUBLIC'

AU081923 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0900 GMT on 8 January, in its first "Sunday at 10" 1-hour feature program carries a 16-minute item on "What the Slogan Kosovo-Republic Means." The item, prepared by Azra Cemalovic and Kosta Krajincanic, opens with recordings of a crowd shouting during the Pristina demonstrations in April 1981, and continues with interviews with students and workers in Pristina who consider the slogan to be hostile and irredentist, since the demand for a republic is said to be only a step to merger with Albania. Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, are also quoted to this effect. Ckrebic made his statement at a plenum of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia in May 1981, and Markovic at the LCY Central Committee plenum on 20 December 1983.

The item also includes recorded excerpts from an interview with Bajrus Dzemaili, a student from Urosevac, who was sentenced to 14 years in Pristina "recently." Asked by Cemalovic what he understands by a Republic of Kosovo, he says:

"By the slogan Kosovo-Republic I understand the equalization of the Albanian people with other peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia."

"And what is your aim?" he is asked. "Our aim is the unification of all the Albanians in the SFRY within a republic, which means the unification of those parts of Yugoslavia where the majority of the population is Albanian."

Cemalovic asks: "The way you put it, is this not in fact a violation of the territorial integrity of our country?"

Dzemaili replies: "I believe that by proclaiming Kosovo a republic, our country would not lose any of its integrity, for we do not attack or wish to undermine the present system."

Cemalovic: "What is it that the system prevents you from doing and that you cannot achieve here? Are other systems an example to you? What do you lack in Yugoslavia?"

Dzemaili: "We do not say that this is a bad system or anything of the sort, but we do say that we want to be equal in Yugoslavia."

Cemalovic: "You believe you are not equal?"

Dzemaili: "We are not. When we are economically not equal, we cannot..." Dzemaili searches for words, and then bursts out in Albanian. "Without economic equality there is no national equality." An interpreter in the background is heard to translate the sentence into Serbo-Croatian. Dzemaili says: "Yes, without economic equality there is no national equality."

The recording of the interview is interrupted here for Krajincanic to talk about the SFRY Assembly's denouncing the call for republic.

Cemalovic then remarks that 14 years in prison is an awful thing for a man of 27, and Dzemaili says: "I think that there will be no change in my views until our strivings are achieved and our aims realised."

Azra Cemalovic interviews another convict, Ramadan Veliu, student and a party organization secretary until the disorders. He says in a recording: "In my opinion, to give the status of a socialist republic to Kosovo within the SFRY does not imply any tendency to violate the rights of other peoples and nationalities who live among us and throughout our socialist Yugoslavia. As regards an ethnically pure Kosovo, or the creation of a Greater Albania, which some people frequently equate with a Kosovo Republic, these are most reactionary and fascist views which are unacceptable in our self-managing socialist Yugoslavia."

Cemalovic remarks that Veliu was convicted for crimes against the people and the state and that his group, with Dzemaili at its head, wanted Kosovo to join Albania. Another recording of Veliu's statement is replayed: "By the very fact that it is our striving to create a socialist republic of Kosovo within the SFRY, which will be led by the ideological course of the LCY, I see no tendency to endanger the political system and our territorial integrity. To give Kosovo the status of a republic, I believe, would be only a step in the direction of self-managing confirmation of society and an even deeper strengthening of the self-managing system."

An official of the Pristina Secretariat for Internal Affairs says that this hostile group has been convicted, but others may take up hostile activities. Krajincanic observes that scribblings of KR, for Kosovo Republic, can still be seen in Pristina and other Kosovo towns.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE VIEWS TASKS IMPLEMENTATION

LD061646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Pristina, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, at today's session chaired by Ilijaz Kurtesi, examined a plan of measures and actions for further realizing and implementing the LCY platform on Kosovo and the conclusions of the 11th LCY Central Committee session, and confirmed the means, methods, and forms of direct activity for the LC and other subjects in the realization of the tasks and stands arising from the last session of the LCY Central Committee.

Following an opening speech by Vukasin Jokanovic, secretary of the Presidium, and a discussion, the Presidium concluded that all social subjects and mechanisms, and in particular the LC basic organizations in all environments and at all levels, must be included in the activities and actions which will be carried out to realize the conclusions in an organized, responsible and resolute manner, as the present situation and social conditions in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo demands this.

The Presidium, it is reported, also examined "the ideopolitical, organizational, cadre and action capability of the LC organizations and organs," a report prepared for future discussion at one of the sessions of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee. It was concluded that to ensure the most thorough possible preparation of this session the report should also be examined in all LC municipal organizations.

DOLANC SPEECH ON DEVELOPMENT OF SECURITY SERVICE

LD071752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Skopje, 7 Jan (TANJUG) -- Today's NOVA MAKEDONIA carries a large part of the speech made by Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, at the Faculty for Security in Skopje recently on the occasion of his election as full professor at this institute of higher education.

Speaking about the present development of the security service, Stane Dolanc noted that we must seek a new differentiation of the service, which would proceed from the self-managing bases in our society and take into consideration the fact that the security service is a constituent part of the socialist self-managing system, a tool in the hands of the self-managers.

We should remember that the state security service has often behaved like a kind of "political police." It has taken over, in effect, some of the functions which in a developed socialist self-managing system should belong to other elements of that system, to self-managing organs, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and the LC. The state security service should direct its forces and means toward counterintelligence and other tasks in the defense of society. This is why the service exists. Because the service has often been directed toward carrying out the tasks of a political police force, it has arrived at a situation where it becomes involved in matters that are not within its jurisdiction. In this way the development of socialist self-managing democracy is objectively obstructed. On the other hand, the sociopolitical forces have not filled the place in our society which belongs to them. For example, (?the security service) received a request from the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation that it should submit a report on all incidences of nationalistic, political and other excesses at sporting events. They are accustomed to getting such analyses from the police, but here we are talking about totally legal, open sporting events, at which 95 percent of the participants are young people, either as competitors or spectators. Why should the police report on who shouted what there? A large number of those sitting and playing there are members of the Socialist Youth Federation.

A high percentage of the service's reports previously related to misdemeanors, in other words, who said or wrote what and where. These are more or less public declarations. It is the task of sociopolitical organizations and self-managing structures to discuss and clear up these questions in a democratic manner in the environments in which the oppositional stands and ideas were manifest. This is not the task of the security service.

Assessing the current political and security situation in the country, the federal secretary emphasized that it is good, above all because our people are aware that only in socialist self-managing Yugoslavia is the social and national development of our nations and nationalities guaranteed. This awareness is characteristic of the great majority of our working people, and we should proceed from this when we assess the political situation. I believe that there is not a Slovene, Macedonian or member of any other of our nations and nationalities who is not aware of the fact that without the SFRY there can be no Slovene, Macedonian or any others, not even Serbs, although they are most numerous, because they would not be able to survive. The Slovenes would disappear in 50 years, because they would be destroyed by Germanic and Romanic peoples. The Macedonians are in a similar situation in relation to Bulgaria and Greece. Independent Croatia would be left without its islands, and without Dalmatia and Istria. Serbia would become the booty of the great powers and would never be able to develop independently. From the point of view of the satisfaction of their social and national interests, our people and nations, regardless of temporary difficulties, have never lived as they live in this political system. We should not forget this fact when we speak today of the problems and difficulties through which we are passing, said Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs.

COMMENTARY ON ZAGREB ARCHBISHOP'S 'MILITANT THEISM'

LD071828 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Zrnka Novak commentary]

[Text] The Ecumenical Council of World Churches which met last year in Vancouver denounced the legitimacy of nuclear weapons and designated the Christmas holiday as a festival of peace. The Roman Catholic Church has for several years observed the tradition of devoting the first day of the year to consideration of peace. Thus, Pope John Paul II, in his New Year message to believers and people of goodwill, confirmed the determination of the Catholic Church to be a deeply involved factor of peace in the world. It seems, however, that just as in the imperfect world, in God's dominions as well, neither the messages from Vancouver nor the encyclical entitled "From a New Heart, Peace Is Born" by the head of the Roman Catholic Church do not meet with the same understanding in all national churches. This alienation from the essence of Wojtyla's New Year message was shared recently in the pastoral letter of Zagreb's archbishop, Cardinal Franjo Kuharic. It is difficult to understand why, in a country that has gained its high international acclaim through its nonaligned policy and consistent years-long advocation of peace, the Zagreb archbishop should write a letter to believers in the spirit of militant theism, a letter in which the breadth of the world struggle for peace is reduced to the level of religious dogma.

It is worth recalling that the Democratic Front of the Struggle for Peace was discussed recently by the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference, the broadest Yugoslav sociopolitical organization within which the associations of religious communities and priests of all confessions are also active. The striving for peace was designated as a priority task of Yugoslav foreign policy, and also as the content of broad social actions in which all organizations that are active within the Socialist Alliance have their place -- the Peace League, women's and youth groups, and also religious communities. However, just as the current tensions in the international situation and the arms race are the consequence of the division into military and ideological blocs, the consequences of a lack of dialogue and understanding, thus, also the way to peace, cannot be realized without the cooperation of all democratic forces. This has also become the universal direction of the Zagreb archbishop, Cardinal Franjo Kuharic, which excludes such cooperation, is all the more surprising. For the way to peace, just like essential cultural, spiritual and civilization changes, cannot be achieved on the basis of religious fundamentalism, and we have sufficient eloquent examples of this in the world, on the antinomy of good and evil, sinning and return to God, or on the angry polarizations between believers and non-believers.

If the national churches in our country have taken up the universal democratic all for peace, if their aim is to contribute to peace and become a factor of peace, then broad secular cooperation is an essential prerequisite for such a mission. In nonaligned Yugoslavia, which contributes to the cause of peace through numerous positive actions at the international level, the churches can find a broad basis for real cooperation in the realization of this universal humanistic task.

MAMULA GREETS SLOVENE BRIGADE ON ANNIVERSARY

LD071832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jan (TANJUG) -- In connection with the 40th anniversary of the formation of the 11th Slovene Brigade, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, has sent congratulations to men, officers and civilian persons serving in this unit. The message says:

"Dear comrades, I congratulate you on the day of your unit and on the 40th anniversary of the formation of the 11th Milos Zidansek Slovene Brigade, whose combat traditions you continue. You are looking forward to your jubilee anniversary with notable results attained in the combat buildup of the unit, and especially in the consolidation of the moral-political situation, for which I pay tribute to you. In so doing you have consistently perpetuated the traditions of your glorious predecessors and all fighters of the national liberation war who, led by the Yugoslav Communist Party and Comrade Tito, forged brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities through their struggle for their national and social liberation and the formation of the fraternal socialist self-management community. May the heroic traditions of the units and fighters of the national liberation war and of the people who worked hard during the postwar construction of our Armed Forces continue to be an inexhaustible source of inspiration for fresh successes. Be consistent followers of Tito's work and unshakable fighters for the preservation of the achievements of our revolution, and especially of brotherhood and unity, becuase that was the basis of all our victories and is a reliable guarantee of our further socialist self-management development. In congratulating you on your holiday I wish you much success in your future work."

BRIEFS

POLITIKA DEPUTY CHIEF EDITOR -- At yesterday's session of the editorial board of POLITIKA, Dr Zika Minovic was elected deputy chief and responsible editor of the newspaper. [Excerpt] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Dec 83 p 7 AU]

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES -- In the period from January to the end of November this year, Yugoslav exports reached the value of $3,918,000,000 and imports of $4,752,000,000. The trade deficit has thus been reduced by $130 million compared to the same period last year, and the percentage of imports covered by exports increased from 79.6 to 82.4 percent. Exports to the hard currency area have reached $2,559,000,000 in this period, and have increased by almost 13 percent for the first 6 months and by 15 percent in 11 months as compared with the same periods last year. Imports from the hard currency area have decreased from $3,169,000,000 in the first 11 months last year to $2,950,000,000, in the first 11 months this year. The trade deficit in trade with hard currency countries has thus been reduced from $955 million to $391 million and the percentage of exports covered by imports increased from about 70 percent to nearly 87 percent as compared to last year. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 83 p 1 AU]

NETHERLANDS COOPERATION -- TANJUG -- On signing the protocol, the ninth session of the Yugoslav-Netherlands Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation was concluded in Belgrade yesterday. Both delegations assessed that the realized trade volume of about $267 million (Yugoslav exports were $124.5 million and imports $142.5 million) fails to correspond to the possibilities of the two economies, although these trends are more favorable than those in previous periods. The protocol was signed by the presidents of the joint commission: Kadir Alijagic, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, and Dr V. Marse, director in the Ministry of the Economic Affairs of the Netherlands. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Dec 83 p 2 AU]

BOOKLET ON CEMA -- Moscow, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- CEMA has 'the most developed cooperation system' with Yugoslavia out of about 10 countries which are not members of this economic grouping, but cooperate with it. This was stated in a special booklet issued by the Moscow International Istitute of CEMA on the cooperation of the CEMA member-countries with Yugoslavia. The authors of the booklet, Boris Medvedov and Elena Stepanova, present a chronology of the development of the Yugoslav economy and analysis of Yugoslav economic relations with the world. "Analyzing the ways of Yugoslav exports and imports and of a more extensive economic and scientific-technical cooperation, the Soviet economists note that two-thirds of Yugoslav foreign trade is with CEMA and the EEC. In recent years, however, according to their assessment, there is a tendency of increasing participation of CEMA members in Yugoslav foreign economic cooperation, to which, as they say, 'Yugoslav activity in the work of the organs of this economic grouping contributes a great deal.'" [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Dec 83 p 6 AU]

BULGARIAN BATTALION ANNIVERSARY -- Gevgelija, 18 Dec (TANJUG) -- The 40th anniversary of the first Bulgarian battalion of the Macedonian National Liberation Army "Hristo Botev" was celebrated at a festive rally held in the Gevgelija Pioneer Hall. Risto Bajalski, member of the Council of the Federation and prominent fighter and revolutionary of the Gevgelija region, spoke about the significance of the historical act of forming the battalion with which the Bulgarian people were also enabled to rise up against the fascist, czarist regime in Sofia, as well as about the battles of this unit. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Dec 83 p 12 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM -- Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of external affairs, received Esad Ceric, Yugoslav ambassador, on 14 December in a farewell visit. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 83 p 7 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN -- Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf has received Ljubomir Drdic, SFRY ambassador to the Kingdom of Sweden, for a farewell visit. In a long and cordial talk, mutual satisfaction was expressed over the increasingly successful development of Swedish-Yugoslav cooperation, mutual understanding, and friendship. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in SERBO-CROATIAN 14 Dec 83 p 7 AU]

DEPARTING KENYAN AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received John Kimani, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Kenya to the SFRY, for a farewell visit yesterday. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 83 p 7 AU]

NEW GHANAIAN AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received credentials from Isak Ovus Tvum Ampof, newly appointed ambassador extraodinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to the SFRY, in the Palace of the Federation yesterday. President Spiljak had a friendly talk with Ambassador Ampof afterwards, in which Miljan Komatina, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Rafael Cijan, deputy secretary general of the SFRY Presidency, and others also participated. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Dec 83 p 7 AU]

TRADE WITH FRANCE -- Meetings of the Yugoslav-French joint groups for agriculture, higher forms of economic cooperation, and nuclear energy were held in Belgrade last week. They showed that the further advancement of economic cooperation may be expected. In 1983, Yugoslavia covered 65 percent of its imports from France with exports to that country. The Yugoslav deficit in trade with France in 1980 exceeded $500 million, but in the first 9 months of 1983 it was reduced to one-fifth of this sum. Yugoslav exports in that period increased 47 percent as compared with the same period last year, and reached $184 million. At the same time, imports were reduced 24 percent to $283 million. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 83 p 3 AU]

LOLIC MEETS CPCZ DELEGATION -- Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received a CPCZ study delegation headed by Miroslav Zajic, secretary of the CPCZ South Moravian Regional Committee. In the talks held on the occasion, Marko Lolic briefed the CPCZ delegation on the LCY activity on the internal plane, especially in the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program. The CPCZ study delegation left for Prague yesterday. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Dec 83 p 5 AU]

DRUG SMUGGLER'S TRIAL -- The trial of Hajrus Kazimi, 45, from Bulanovac, charged with illicit production and trade of narcotics, continued at the Skopje District Court yesterday. As is stated in the indictment, in the period from December 1980 to January 1981, Hajrus Kazimi teamed up with Sefki Alili from the village of Veliki Trnovac and Mitat Sabedini from the village of Lucani and with four unknown foreign citizens with the aim of smuggling drugs from Turkey to Belgium. Sabedini transported 16 kilograms of heroin packed in 29 plastic bags, which Kazimi and four unknown foreign citizens loaded into a special secret compartment of a BMW automobile belonging to Alili, to Vienna, Austria. Here the Austrian police discovered the group, but Hajrus Kazimi managed to escape. At yesterday's trial, the statements made by Alili and Sabedini to the Austrian police were read. Both men are serving prison sentences in Vienna; Alili was sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment and Sabedini to 8 and 1/2 years' imprisonment. Kazimi is now serving a 6-year prison term for a similar offence in a Skopje prison. The trial will continue. [Summary] [Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIA in Macedonian 8 Dec 83 p 5 AU]